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PROBABLE END OF THE MISSOURI INVASION. It is most probable, says the St. Louis Union, that the rebel invasion of Missouri was dictated from Richmond. As it was impossible for Price to cross the Mississippi, and reinforce Hood, the next best aid he could render the Georgia General, was to prevent the sending of reinforcements to Sherman by invading Missouri.

As an invasion, the movement has proved a failure, for the rebels gained no stable foothold in the State, and held the regions they traversed only while they were traversing them. As a raid, a foray for plunder, it has been of mammoth proportions, and indescribably terrible. For nearly six weeks the ruthless invaders had everything their own way, and did as they pleased, audaciously bearding our forces almost up to the confines of St. Louis, destroying railroads, pillaging towns, ravaging fields, conscripting citizens, murdering all who opposed them, and gobbling up our feeble garrisons by the score, wherever they went.

But the raid, we hope, has reached its end at last. The very nature of the movement has proved the cause of disaster to it. No army can remain an effective army after abandoning itself to plundering. The rebels, demoralized and discouraged by their wild hunt after booty, and encumbered by the nondescript spoils with which they had burdened themselves, proved an easy prey to the inferior avenging force under Pleasonton, put on their track. The small army assembled by Curtis on the Kansas border turned them aside from their line of march toward [illegible], and, as they retired toward the [illegible], Pleasonton, with his cavalry, fell upon them, defeated them, captured ten pieces of artillery and two thousand prisoners, and sent them fleeing in disorder toward Arkansas. While we cannot help regretting that they were not met and defeated two or three weeks ago, it is gratifying to know that this chastisement has been inflicted upon them before they escaped entirely. It does not repair the injuries which the State has suffered at the hands of the plunderers, but it teaches them a lesson which may prevent a repetition of their audacious and destructive irruptions.

MORE EVIDENCE—HOW MORTON WAS ELECTED. We have before us, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, a letter from a gentleman, dated New Haven, Connecticut, Oct. 21, 1864, from which we make the following extract. The gentleman is indorsed to us as entirely reliable, and the fact he communicates goes to corroborate what we have said before. The following is the extract:

> Among the one hundred days men stationed at Indianapolis, are several members of the present senior class of Yale College, who [illegible] volunteered for that period. A member of the class here has received a letter from one of them, in which he states that he personally voted under [illegible] six times at the last election, and that one member of his company voted thirty-four times. These are plain facts, startling and outrageous as they are. The voters spoken of are all natives and residents of New England, and had no more right to cast a single vote there than I had.

This is the way Morton swelled his majority in Indianapolis to more than there are legal voters in that city. Of course no one questions the integrity of the officers of an election board that will allow men to vote thirty-four times in ten hours.

Who could repeal the "substitute clause" but the power that enacted it?—*Press.*

Who has said that anybody could? Congress alone indeed, under the old order of things at any rate, could repeal a law; but nowadays whatever legislative measure the Executive determines upon Congress enacts, and the Executive, as the telegraph reports, has determined upon the repeal of the substitute clause. And we have no doubt that it will be repealed, if Mr Lincoln should be re-elected. His insane policy will require, and he will not fail to extort, all the available blood and treasure of the land, only to break down at last, after long years of war and [illegible] and desolation, leaving the remnant of the people hopelessly bankrupt and enslaved. It is for the people themselves, now when they are still comparatively solvent and free, when under Providence they yet hold their destiny in their own hands, to say whether this ruinous and guilty policy shall continue or not. This is the momentous question they are required to decide at the ballot-box in a few days.

BILL ANDERSON KILLED.—The following despatch was received at headquarters in St. Louis on Friday evening:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 28, 10 P. M.

To Captain Frank Eno, A. A. G.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, 33d E. M. M., with a detachment of that regiment, and some Ray county militia, had a fight with Bill Anderson yesterday at Albany, Ray county. Anderson and seven of his men were killed. Four of our men were severely wounded; none killed.

JAS. CRAIG, Brig.-Gen.

The outlaw chief, the bloodthirsty scoundrel, and the unprincipled leader of a ruffian gang, has at last met his doom. His name has long been a terror to the people of Missouri, and, linked with foul murders and barbarous acts, it will descend to posterity. May the accusing forms of the murdered victims appear before the judgment-seat as fearful evidence against a hardened criminal, a corrupt man, and a fiend, to make more dark the final doom of Anderson.

CHANNEL OBSTRUCTED.—The Holliday's Cove Railroad Company, which has undertaken the erection of the bridge across the river at Steubenville, Ohio, has given notice that on and after last Monday, October 24th, it will be necessary to obstruct the channel way of the river temporarily, in order to erect the channel span of the bridge. The water way of the spans east and west of the channel span is two hundred feet clear, and on the west of the span is sixty-six feet above low water. On the east the headway will be clear, as the span will not be erected until the completion of the channel span.

ANOTHER MILITARY EXECUTION.—On the 14th instant, Peter [illegible], a private in the 2d Arkansas cavalry was executed at Springfield, Missouri, for the murder and robbery of a citizen. He died game; he was of honorable parentage, and desired to die like a man. He requested not to be pinioned, or have the cap drawn over his face. When the guards, twelve of the 8th Missouri, came to a "shoulder arms," he saluted them, opening his vest, and, standing erect in the position of a soldier, met his fate fearlessly. Five balls pierced his breast, and he died almost instantly, without pain.

GENERAL DUFFIE.—In relation to the recent capture of General Duffie, the Wheeling Intelligencer of Friday says: "General Duffie had recently been ordered to Hagerstown to take charge of a cavalry camp of instruction, and had gone to the front for consultation in relation thereto. He was captured on his return, between Martinsburg and Winchester. His Provost Marshal, Captain Steir, was the only staff-officer captured. His Adjutant-General, Captain Clark, Quartermaster, Captain McCann, and Commissary, Captain Littleboy, were in Cumberland fixing up business preparatory to joining the General.

A PLUCKY FARMER.—The St. Joe Herald says that a farmer near Contrary Lake was lately accosted in the woods by three mounted bushwhackers, who demanded his money. The farmer, in [illegible], raised his gun and fired twice at two of them, killing them instantly. The third [illegible] horse and retreated in a hurry. One of the [illegible] was recognized as [illegible] near DeKalb, and had been with [illegible] years.

The [illegible] M[illegible], are trying to [illegible] and the people are encouraging them in every possible manner.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Dispatch.]

MORE OF THE MONSTER PAINE.

Deeds of Atrocity and Horror—Men and Boys Murdered and Women Arrested—A Reign of Blood and Terror.

A few weeks ago we reproduced in these columns the statement of the Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican in regard to the case of Brig. Gen. A. E. Paine while in command at Paducah, Ky. This correspondent, after recapitulating some of these acts, said: "The bloody days of Robespierre have been blotted out, and an American now bears aloft the reeking palm." We then said: "Gen. Paine's reign at Gallatin and Tullahoma, Tenn., is represented to have been fully as bloody as at Paducah." A citizen of Sumner county, of unimpeachable integrity, has furnished us a few incidents of the reign of this eminently bad man, narrated below, which show him to be all he is represented.

A FEW INCIDENTS IN THE REIGN OF BRIG. GEN. E. A. PAINE AT GALLATIN, TENN.

The unfortunate war between the North and the South, during its bloody and devastating progress, has revealed to the citizens of Sumner county perhaps the most revolting acts and deeds that will be recorded by the future historian.

From December, 1862, to March or April, 1864, during the bloody reign of Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine at Gallatin, Tenn., those who did not witness the barbarous deeds committed, and the wholesale robbery of private property, will scarcely believe human nature so corrupt, when the stubborn facts are revealed and made known to the world. The writer does not know how or where to begin to make known the many base and vile acts of this little despot, as he has been recently styled by the Hon. Bailie Peyton at Nashville. From the beginning of this man's reign at Gallatin, his cruelty and barbarity to men, women, and children has no precedent or parallel in history. His coarse and vulgar abuse of them was revolting to any person claiming to be a gentleman. His habit was to have ladies of the highest respectability arrested and brought into his presence, and such profanity and language as were uttered by him to them would not do to be published in a respectable newspaper. The writer will proceed to detail some of the deeds (and only a few of the many) perpetrated by this monster in human shape.

There was a lady of respectability who lived in Gallatin, who had a little daughter to die. Her house had been taken from her and occupied, and she was staying with a friend at the time she made an application to General Paine, through friends, to be permitted to carry the remains of her child to Hartsville for interment, a place held sacred by her as the family burial ground. This was most positively denied [illegible], and General Paine sent a message to her to send for her "damned rebel [illegible]," [illegible] in the rebel army, to come and take it [illegible]. She was [illegible] Gallatin, and [illegible] the privilege of attending her little daughter's burial, not half a [illegible].

A gentleman who lost his wife in Gallatin was refused the privilege of attending her burial, not a quarter of a mile from his residence, and the grave [illegible] within the lines of the post. There are many persons in Gallatin who can testify to these facts.

The property of the people was taken; horses, mules, cows, sheep, hogs, provender of all kinds, [illegible] household furniture. The writer has not the time [illegible] to give the [illegible] committed under this Brigadier-General's reign, [illegible] of a [illegible] people.

The first [illegible] of a minor, a young girl [illegible] whose father and mother were both dead. This minor owned a negro man, and her guardian hired him out for the year [illegible]. This negro man [illegible] the time out with the hirer. During the [illegible] General Paine, at his headquarters at Gallatin. What report the negro made is known only to General Paine, but he (the negro) brought back an official order from General Paine, addressed to the hirer, ordering him to pay to the negro one-half of the hire, and the other half to his Quartermaster [illegible]. The [illegible] the order [illegible]. General Paine refused to [illegible], and insisted that the ward [illegible].

The other case is that of an old man [illegible] who had been blind for many years. He has several sons, none of whom are in the army. He is a Union man; so are his sons. The old man and his wife lived to themselves. He [illegible] a few negroes, who were [illegible] them to live upon. General Paine sent his wagons and took from him at [illegible] $2,000 worth of corn, oats, fodder, and hay, leaving him destitute. His sons made application time after time for pay, and finally vouchers were given to the amount of $[illegible]. The vouchers were left with one of General Paine's staff officers to be approved. When they were called for by his son they were said to be lost, and the son was informed that General Paine said they should not be paid; and the old man has never received one cent.

About [illegible] of the citizens were arrested. The [illegible] and jail were filled for months, many of the most good and respectable were imprisoned for months, without ever knowing the offence with which they were charged. It was the habit of General Paine to visit the prisoner, [illegible]. Two cases the writer will give as illustrations. One was that of an old soldier who [illegible], who is about seventy-five years of age. He lived some sixteen miles from Gallatin and had been too feeble for ten years to visit his county seat. He had taken no part in the war and had been a patient [illegible]. This man was arrested, carried to Gallatin in his feeble condition, imprisoned during the [illegible], forced to sleep on a hard floor, without his blankets, in a small room containing about fifty or sixty persons, and there was never a charge or accusation made against him.

The other case is that of a most estimable gentleman, aged seventy-five years, who was arrested, carried to Gallatin, and put in the same prison, and there kept for weeks, a portion of which time the old man was too feeble to rise from his little dirty couch, even to attend the calls of nature. General Paine visited the prison, and saw the condition of this old man. This man was a soldier in the war of 1812, following his favorite leader Jackson through all his campaigns, and never left him until he shed a halo of glory around the American name on the glorious battle-field of New Orleans. This old man was finally released from prison without a charge being preferred against him.

During Gen. Paine's stay at Gallatin it was [illegible] was seen to take a prisoner out of jail and go off with him, but return without him. This was continued for some months. Perhaps the prisoner or prisoners carried off were strangers to the citizens of Gallatin; but should an investigation be had, the fate of those men might be ascertained.

The longer General Paine continued at the post the more bloody he became, and finally he publicly boasted of having rebel soldiers and private citizens, who were prisoners, shot. The people became terrified and were afraid to oppose him in anything he thought proper to do. Such a reign of terror prevailed among the people of Sumner county has never been witnessed in this or any other age. Some few persons proposed to go to Nashville to see General Rousseau upon the subject of their grievances; but whenever this was found out by Gen. Paine they were sought out as victims of his vengeance, and were threatened with severe punishment. This course was kept up until the people were afraid to murmur or complain at any act he thought proper to commit, or any order he issued. He said on one occasion to a substantial and respectable citizen of Sumner county (a Union man), who complained of his taking of his property, that if General Rousseau [illegible] what he had done he would have [illegible] removed.

The writer is familiar with the cases of several rebel [illegible] who were captured as prisoners of war, some of them held for weeks and [illegible] for a short time, and then shot in the most brutal manner by order of General Paine, without even the form of a trial, and their bodies left to rot [illegible]. These rebels, thus executed, may have been bad men, but having been taken and held as prisoners, they were certainly entitled to the formality of a trial.

The case of a boy named Lafayette Hughes, fifteen years of age, charged with being with some [illegible] who burnt a bridge across Goose Creek, at Madden's Mill, between Hartsville and Castalian Springs, deserves especial mention. The bridge was burned in daytime. Mr. Madden, the owner of the mill, was present, and used every effort to prevent them from burning [illegible]. If this little boy had had the benefit of a trial, he could have proved by Mr. Madden that he was not present on the occasion. But persons [illegible] reported that he was present, [illegible] with Gen. Paine.

The boy was taken prisoner, carried some [illegible], near Mr. [illegible] Martin's, on the Gallatin and Hartsville pike, taken off a short distance from the road, and five or six Minie balls shot through his frail body (for he was but a feeble boy), and it was left unburied. A youth named [illegible] Sanders, aged seventeen years, who lived near Hartsville, and whose father and mother were both dead, was arrested, taken to Gallatin, and confined in jail some weeks. He was then taken out some four or five miles from town, near Mr. Thomas Barry's [illegible], and shot by the soldiers, and his body left unburied. The persons above mentioned were all killed without any trial or investigation whatever.

The case of Alfred Dalton, who was murdered near Hartsville, in February, 1864, [illegible]. He had charge of the [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] regiment, originally commanded by Colonel [illegible]. He came home in the [illegible], but a short time before he was [illegible] and took the amnesty [illegible] Mrs. Vance [illegible] Young Dalton [illegible] the night on which Mrs. Vance was murdered, and slept in the same bed with Captain Martin, who, a few weeks previous, had been a pilot for General Paine on a trip to Jackson county.

Captain Martin was a man in whom General Paine had the utmost confidence, as the writer is informed. If Dalton could have had a trial, Martin would have testified to the fact that young Dalton slept with him that night, thus establishing his innocence of any participation in the death of Mrs. Vance. General Paine arrived at Hartsville on Sunday evening, the day after the killing of Mrs. Vance. He ordered his orderly sergeant to accompany Mr. G. D. Read, the brother-in-law of Dalton, to the house of Dalton's father and request young Dalton to meet him near Mr. Vance's house. The message was delivered to young Dalton, and he promptly obeyed, accompanied by his father, and met Gen. Paine at the head of his command. So soon as Gen. Paine saw him, he ordered a file of soldiers to take him off and shoot him. Young Dalton was taken by surprise at this announcement, and asked for the charge against him, but none was given. Gen. Paine raved and swore that he should die.

The father, an aged man of more than sixty winters, with tears and lamentations indescribable, besought them not to kill his son, to spare his life and give him a trial; that he knew he was an innocent boy. Gen. Paine replied: "You God damned son-of-a-bitch, if you say another word I'll have you shot here with your God damned son." The father is as respectable a citizen as lives in the county, and was for many years an acting justice of the peace. Nothing availed; the young man was led off from the presence of Gen. Paine and his father a short distance. The old man was engaged in earnest entreaty with Gen. Paine when the first gun was heard. The shot took effect in his leg, and the young man screamed, which was distinctly heard by his father. The second shot took effect in the breast, and the third in the head, when the screaming ceased in death. Nothing could be heard but the involuntary lamentations of the father, he himself perhaps unconscious of such lamentations, for his life had already been threatened for them.

General Paine, during the bloody process, was raving and cursing that aged and lacerated parent. It does seem that any man with a heart less hard than adamant would have been moved; but not so that of Brigadier General E. A. Paine, of Illinois. Oh, my God! who can adequately describe such a scene! What pen can portray this awful tragedy, witnessed by that aged and broken-hearted man, and then, kneeling beside the mangled corpse of a child but a few moments before in full vigor and health, [illegible] at [illegible] it.

It [illegible] a heart with a particle of feeling.

THE MONSTER GENERAL PAINE.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

Let me [illegible] a case that is notorious in Paducah, and the facts can be learned by all who [illegible]. During Gen. Paine's reign a man went to [illegible] a certain [illegible], living some seven or eight [illegible] that at one time he had [illegible], etc. He did not [illegible] oath to [illegible] statement, and [illegible] further [illegible] that the [illegible] formed upon. General Paine ordered a squad of negroes to go to the house of this [illegible], and bring his body [illegible], the [illegible] with his own [illegible] went and arrested him. The [illegible] were in the greatest grief at his arrest, but his wife and children [illegible] that the General would certainly release him as soon as he [illegible] that he had never been guilty of [illegible], and, therefore, it must be some mistake by which he was arrested. The family were [illegible] to weep, [illegible] the evening to his home; but night came and he did not return.

Morning came, and their anxiety compelled them to [illegible] hear what had become of him. When they went to General Paine, he answered that he could not tell them. This matter continued for four days, when the friends of the family found the body in the pest-house, riddled with bullets and partially devoured by rats, and then General Paine thought he was taxing his humanity to allow them to take the [illegible] remains and have them decently buried. This murdered man was not even guilty of the high crime of being a Democrat. He had incurred the displeasure of a Paducah lawyer, an intense patriot and an intense Lincoln man, and therefore he was the victim of one of the most diabolical outrages ever [illegible]. Yet General Paine is the [illegible] pet of the Lincoln party, not only in Southern Illinois but throughout the land.

☞ The Bradford Argus, published in Towanda, [illegible], took down the Lincoln flag last week and hoisted the banner of McClellan and Pendleton. In making the announcement in a well-written article, the Argus says:

[illegible] the three campaigns [illegible] We [illegible] McClellan [illegible] as the only hope of the country.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

COL. WHITE OF PHILADELPHIA, A LINCOLN SPEAKER, AND [illegible] COL. JOHN M. HARLAN IN ANDERSON COUNTY.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY., Oct. 24, 1864.

Last Monday, being the day for the meeting of the County Court of Anderson county, the friends of Mr. Lincoln having learned that Col. Philip D. White, a distinguished gentleman, resident of the city of Philadelphia, was in the county visiting his relatives, announced through the agency of runners to the different precincts that this gentleman would address the people of this county in behalf of Mr. Lincoln and the abolition party. Some of the friends of "Little Mac," having learned the purpose of these *converts* to the abolition faith, requested Col. John M. Harlan to attend and discuss the measures before the people with Col. White. Colonel White being a native of this county, many of his old friends were prompted by curiosity to know how he bore his [illegible] as an advocate of Abraham Lincoln's policy. After considerable *begging* Colonel White concluded to divide the evening with Colonel Harlan. Soon after dinner the Court-house bell was rung and the court-room was rapidly filled by Anderson's intelligent gentlemen and fairest daughters. Colonel White led off in a speech of an hour and half's length, in which he told many *amusing anecdotes*, informed his hearers who the man was who struck "Billy Patterson" by telling them that he was present when the [illegible] question was asked and answered; [illegible] Mr. Lincoln and his policy; that Lincoln had issued his negro proclamation not because he was in favor of the freedom of negro equality, [illegible] it was necessary to put down the rebellion, [illegible] he was afraid of the Republican party, and declined to play a *lawyer's trick* upon [illegible]. The Colonel was very severe upon "Little Mac" because he did not capture the whole of Lee's army after the battle of Antietam. The crowd manifested a feeling of restlessness during the entire time that the Colonel was delivering his "cut and dried" speech, [illegible] he had concluded, [illegible] McClellan [illegible] made [illegible] for Lincoln, [illegible] the old fogies," [illegible] joke as Father Abe." Colonel Harlan stood in the midst of the wildest and most enthusiastic applause that I have ever [illegible]. After quiet was restored, the Colonel [illegible] the distinguished gentleman in an [illegible] every respect [illegible] of the ablest lawyers [illegible]. The Colonel had been advised of the [illegible] of Colonel White, and [illegible] himself to answer every argument [illegible] that the gentleman would put forth.

During the hour and a half allotted to Colonel Harlan in which to reply, he held the entire audience spell-bound and wrapped in admiration; except during the occasional shouts of applause not a sound was heard in that vast meeting. Old men leaned anxiously forward to catch every word that fell from the lips of the distinguished, powerful, and polished speaker. The fair maidens present caught the spirit of eloquence that burned in the bosom of this noble advocate of our noble cause, and frequently clapped their fair hands and stamped their little feet in admiration for the speaker. It was decidedly the ablest and the crowning effort of Col. Harlan's life as a public speaker.

Col. White took the stand again to reply to Col. Harlan.

The Colonel's reply, like his first speech, was made up of jokes, in the telling of which and the personation of characters mentioned in [illegible] he no doubt excels Col. Harlan. After Col. Harlan concluded the [illegible] that it was [illegible] that "his (White's) [illegible] only anecdotes and stale jokes." Col. Harlan took the stand to reply to Col. White [illegible] and said that he did not [illegible] how to reply to the gentleman [illegible] [illegible] Lincoln.

A CELT.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Oct. 25, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I wish you to publish in your Daily and also in your Weekly Journal, the following, which is a reply to an article published in your Daily Journal of the 17th inst., said letter or article being written under the title, "A *Persecuted Union Man*," and written over the signature of "W. E. Arnold." The reason why I wish to reply to said Doctor W. E. Arnold's letter, published in your Journal, is because of certain bold insinuations he made, no doubt intended for me, for I was the principal sufferer on the day that Capt. Gilliam and his few brave men were captured in Scottsville by Colonel Hughes, Col. Hamilton, and Col. Daugherty, of the Confederate army, and the men under their commands; which capture took place on the 27th day of last January, and not in February, as Arnold has it. On that day they entered said town about 3 o'clock P. M. They burned my houses, in which was $1,600 in money, and everything contained in them, except such things as they wished to carry off with them; did not leave one mouthful of anything for my family and myself to eat; did not leave us a change of clothing; drove the portion of my family who were at home out of the premises and would not suffer them to move one single article of furniture, clothing, or anything else from the burning houses. They also broke open the store of which I was a partner, and took therefrom all the goods they liked, and some money. Other stores were robbed by them and also several citizens. There was an order by General Burbridge to Colonel John H. Grider to make an assessment on rebels and rebel sympathizers of Allen county and vicinity for the purpose of remunerating loyal citizens for their losses. Dr. W. E. Arnold says one citizen of Allen county pointed out the individuals from whom he wished to reimburse his pocket, and that that man made the assessment. The Doctor did not have the nerve to come out and give that man's name, yet he makes such insinuations that the people of Allen county believe that I am the person he alludes to; I also believe it, and now state emphatically that if I am the man he alluded to, I hurl his insinuations back at him, and denounce him as a *rebel, a liar, and a coward*. How can W. E. Arnold claim to be a Union man when he used to visit Camp Trousdale, Tenn., before the rebels occupied Bowling Green, Ky., and after they took possession of Bowling Green, he used to visit them, as you will see from Captain J. M. Billingsley's letter, and return to his neighbors in Allen county, and tell them 5,000 rebels could hold Tennessee [illegible]. Why [illegible] leave his neighborhood and go to Scottsville [illegible] his loyalty? He knew he could [illegible] the aid of some rebel friends of Bowling Green, who, he says, [illegible] a Union man; but [illegible] no such proof, and [illegible] has faithfully executed Colonel Grider's order to him by collecting from W. E. Arnold [illegible]. Dr. Arnold knows he tried to get [illegible] from me to prove his loyalty. [illegible] the reason. Why does [illegible] man had claimed [illegible], and that man he says, made the assessment [illegible]. Why did he not give the man's name? [illegible] a liar and coward [illegible] about the Devil taking the Redeemer up into an exceedingly high Mountain and showing him all the kingdoms of the world, &c. Says he would not be surprised if the Devil had been tampering with the whole of his [illegible]. Says, we now have the history of the Devil, by Dean Swift, [illegible] ancient and modern, and can find no act of Satanic Majesty half so dark and damning as the act perpetrated by a citizen of Allen county, who, he says, used to be regarded as [illegible]. I infer [illegible] read the history of the Devil by Swift [illegible] ancient or modern, [illegible] to read said history, [illegible] Dr. Arnold is well versed in [illegible] history [illegible] the Devil, [illegible] of hypocrisy and lying, but worse than [illegible]. He had the hypocrisy to [illegible] loyal, while at the same time he has denounced Allen county men belonging to Col. Grider's regiment as the scum and surf of creation, the brave soldiers of Allen county who have been for more than a year perilling their lives in defence of their country, who have done a great deal of hard service, have been in nearly every portion of the State, and have always fought bravely, and at this time, notwithstanding their term of enlistment has expired, they are with their brave Colonel and other officers, ready and willing to meet the enemy whenever he can be found. Why Dr. Arnold can have such disregard of the brave men of Kentucky [illegible] the border counties of Kentucky, [illegible] him to ride night and day to see his patients by lending the guerrillas [illegible] of the country, is very strange indeed. [illegible]

[illegible]

There who have been telling lies on me, and those who have believed the lies thus circulated against me, will please read the following letter from Colonel John H. Grider.

SAM CARPENTER.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Oct. 29, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

We noticed in the Louisville Journal of October 17th a communication written by W. E. Arnold, complaining of having been assessed one hundred dollars to indemnify the losses of Union men by guerrilla raids, at the same time claiming to be a loyal man. Mr. Arnold says he has been informed by parties who ought to know that one man only claimed indemnity for losses, and that man pointed out the individuals from whom he wished to reimburse his pocket. I take the responsibility of saying that I made the assessment myself, and say one [illegible] contrary is [illegible].

[illegible] by Mr. Arnold [illegible] a few Sundays ago, [illegible] of [illegible] the congregation [illegible]. If [illegible] state of things continues, Mr. Arnold [illegible] loyalty, if the officers and soldiers [illegible]. Hereafter [illegible] be believed, Mr. Arnold [illegible] in his neighborhood.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. H. GRIDER, Col. 52d Ky. Inft.

SCOTTSVILLE, KY., Oct. 29, 1864.

Col. Sam Carpenter:

LIEUTENANT FRIEND: Your absence from town, I perceived necessity, and a desire to keep up the fraternal relations which have existed between us for nearly twenty years, forms my apology for troubling you with this. While I am as yet unchanged in my views, as shall attempt to maintain on the questions which now excite our beloved country, and the questions which have heretofore excited the community, there has been one thing done which is a most astonishing. I refer to the communication of Dr. Arnold, under the head of "A LETTER FROM A PERSECUTED UNION MAN," in the Journal of the 17th inst., which [illegible] you have seen. The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of the great metropolitan power that would be situated, beyond doubt, at New Orleans, and his closing expression, if we are to have a division of the government or war give us war to the bitter end. How very different to his sentiments when he used to visit Camp Trousdale and return and speak of the easy prey the Yankees would be to those Southern hearts of steel. He then could speak loud and long about the annexation of Mexico and California and all those western territories, reaching at least as far north as 36 degrees 30 minutes, and the certain annexation of Cuba, and, in a very few years the States of South America would be knocking, and Kentucky would be more than a Massachusetts for manufactories. Those eastern mountains which now serve as a range far and dense of wild beasts would be bored through, and railroads made, and the rich beds of ore and coal would be brought to light for machinery, as there is water and every facility but the capital, and that would soon come. For without the South the North cannot live; take away cotton, and all the manufactories must stop and the immense capital would be dormant until it should be moved to the Southern Confederacy to find material. He then could talk that a different and better arrangement in government would be established in this mighty nation; that, instead of always harassing the people with some political issue the President would be chosen for life or during good behavior, and by no means would one be elected oftener than once in ten years; and Congressmen would hold office at least for six, and Senators for twenty years or for life, and all State officers to hold theirs for four or five times as long as they do now, and place the elective franchise in the hands of the intelligent and thinking, and not have men electioneering with every petty fool and ignorant scamp whose vote could be bought for a dram. He thus discoursed and consummated his argument by advancing the idea that then we will be mistress of the world, for Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, California, and the Western Territories would grow the corn and meat, and the more tropical States would furnish the cotton, the sugar, and rice, &c. These things would all spring up as if by magic. How vastly different. He would make the world believe him to be now, Dr. Arnold, a Union man and has been. "*Oh shame, where is thy blush.*" How could a Union man go to the camps and drills of the Confederate army, and have access thereto, and return to his neighbors and report that at Bowling Green, Ky., 5,000 rebel soldiers could hold it against any force the Yankees could bring against them? How could a Union man say, I don't wish my men to go into the army, but if they do I want them to go into the Southern army? How could a Union man speak in praise of the Confederate army, and tell that it was [illegible] [illegible] of Kentucky," under Johnson and the spegallows Clarke.

He, standing on Kentucky's old "ship of state," and to remain there [illegible]. [illegible] the thief who [illegible] [illegible] with that of the [illegible] than all his Union neighbors could do in a life time.

He proves his loyalty by some friends of Scottsville; some old tried friends of Bowling Green. Why did he not go to his neighbors, the men in whose families he has practised medicine ever since he commenced the practice? Why? Because he knew he could not. Dr. Arnold is acquainted with Captains Richards, Gillum, and others of the 52d Kentucky regiment. Colonel Grider has always taken their word for proof of any man's loyalty they said was loyal. Why? Are the 52d with the Doctor the "scum of creation." I suppose is the [illegible]. He did not [illegible] thought [illegible] to get witnesses of [illegible] who did not know so much about him, [illegible] the history of this [illegible] it is not worth while. You know full well that he is a rebel. I do not believe that John C. Breckinridge or Simon B. Buckner [illegible] than Dr. W. E. Arnold. I am ever, yours truly, JOHN M. BILLINGSLEY.

A CELT'S REPLY TO MEAGHER.

[illegible]

GEN. T. F. MEAGHER—Sir: The above is an extract from the [illegible], with which you [illegible] [illegible] the Irish [illegible] and the [illegible] from your city [illegible]. In the party to which you have united [illegible] you will find [illegible] and writers who [illegible] of the Irish people [illegible] the Atlantic Monthly, one of the most respectable organs of your party, and hear what it says:

[illegible]

And now is it not because the Irish citizens of [illegible] [illegible] of a party who hold such sentiments as these you have the unblushing effrontery to stigmatize them as [illegible] the [illegible] and the "—fell with with gross stupidity and the tonical blindness certain worn-out old pathways described to them by their drivers.

Now sir, it was not long ago when these "[illegible]" were the objects of your most fulsome flattery—but *then*, you and your [illegible] were driving them, by your cutting phrases, into your lectures at which you pocketed their [illegible] money [illegible]. They [illegible] "with [illegible]," and [illegible] intellect and [illegible] of [illegible]," they at least replenished your exhausted treasury, and enabled you to move in broadcloth and fine linen in the fashionable saloons of the city of New York.

As an adventurer, sir, you entered into the [illegible] going on in the country. Upon your arrival in this city with your company you [illegible] into the [illegible] the [illegible] of circumstances," and, after a brief experience on the field of battle, you returned to this city, and, in presence of friends who distinctly remember the [illegible] of your manner on the occasion, you swore that "you never would [illegible] your sword against your Southern friends, and that when you returned to Washington it would be to greet Jeff Davis as President."

Whether from the [illegible] of poverty (you had given up lecturing [illegible] from the [illegible] of patriotism you [illegible] our [illegible] you traveled through the North, [illegible] the money and the power of the Administration, and everywhere you appealed to your countrymen to come forward and aid you in raising an Irish [illegible], and thus enabled you to [illegible] the [illegible] of a Brigadier General. How [illegible] you "*[illegible]*" the poor [illegible] of the North, and [illegible] what stony [illegible] followed your counsels, let the [illegible] of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg testify. Look back over the graves of these, your devoted countrymen, and listen to the [illegible] of their wil[illegible]. Then, sir, if [illegible] which has [illegible] that the [illegible] now [illegible] that your right arm had [illegible] before it had [illegible] and [illegible] which I have [illegible] at the head of this letter.

Your denunciation of the Irishmen of this country on account of their adherence to the Democratic party, while it marks its baseness of your ingratitude, [illegible] worthy [illegible] to the Republican party, *it a [illegible] party [illegible] to the [illegible]*. All the [illegible] that can be [illegible] and [illegible] devotion to the [illegible] old [illegible], an Irishman [illegible] more brains and influence than you and all [illegible] the Irish [illegible] the question of slavery. They [illegible] his interference with [illegible] indignation.

Let not Thomas Francis Meagher, though decked with the star of a [illegible] which was too great for the [illegible] popularity of an O'Connell. [illegible] Pat young Irishmen [illegible] Doyle and Inkopen [illegible] for it, that not [illegible] follow you into the [illegible] to Irishmen [illegible] [illegible] against the [illegible] they [illegible].

It has been the misfortune [illegible] in all ages, [illegible] the mysterious [illegible] gold. [illegible] of this country [illegible] your [illegible] which [illegible] ever [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

A CELT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1864.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Latest from the Army of the Potomac.

Rebel View of Grant's Movement.

Butler's Move on Richmond a Feint.

Seven Assaults on the South Side R.R.

Rebels Claim to have Repelled Each.

Highly Interesting Correspondence.

It is between Gens. Grant and Lee.

The Great Question of Retaliation.

Firing Heard in Sheridan's Front.

Early Superseded by Longstreet.

Enemy Receiving Reinforcements.

Demonstrations by Butler's Forces.

Gen. Neal Ordered to West Virginia.

The Object is to Check Breckinridge.

Refugees in Gen. Sheridan's Lines.

The Engagement at Darbytown Road.

One of the Enemy's Redoubts Carried.

Negro Troops rather Roughly Treated.

Success of Holman's Negro Brigade.

The Proclamation of Jeff. Davis.

Thanksgiving Day in the Confederacy.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

Richmond papers of Friday, the 28th inst., have been received. In speaking of the movements of Grant's army on the day before, they say that its object was not altogether discernible, for it did not look like a general advance for the purpose of attacking Lee's outer line.

The Enquirer, however, professes to know that Butler was sent toward Richmond to make a feint while Grant moved toward the Southside Railroad, for the purpose of capturing it. It then falsely adds that our forces made seven repeated assaults on the rebel lines defending that road, and that each one was repulsed.

A highly important correspondence has taken place between Generals Grant and Lee on the question of retaliation. General Lee opened a correspondence on the [illegible] of October, in which he says he learns that the rebel Secretary of War has information from General Butler that the latter had placed Confederate officers and soldiers at work on Dutch Gap Canal, in retaliation for Federal colored soldiers who had been placed in the Richmond fortifications by the Confederate authorities.

Lee then goes on to say that his government has pursued the following policy: All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States, taken by Confederate forces, and who are not identified as property of citizens of the Confederacy, are treated as prisoners of war, and are held as proper subjects for exchange; but negroes who owe service or labor to citizens of the Confederacy, and are found in the Federal army, occupy, he says, a different position, and the right of the service or labor of the soldiers in the Confederate States are the same as when these States were members of the Union.

The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederacy to this kind of property are the same as those so long maintained by the Federal Government. Lee then reviews the history of our country relative to the abduction of negroes at great length, and concludes by saying that fifty colored soldiers belonging to Butler's command were recognized as belonging to residents of the Confederacy. These were ordered to work on the Richmond fortifications until their owners should claim them, but they have since been withdrawn.

He says further that if any negroes are placed in these places on fortifications, who were not identified by their owners, he is not aware of it. These colored men, he declares, are not exposed to our fire. General Lee then concludes as follows: In view of the statement I have made, I have now to inquire whether the course pursued toward our prisoners—that of placing them to work in Dutch Gap—has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained.

Gen. Grant replies as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
October 28, 1864.

Gen. R. E. Lee, C. S. A., Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Understanding from your letter of the 19th that the colored prisoners who were employed in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in Dutch Gap Canal. I shall always regret the necessity of retaliating for wrongs done our soldiers, but I regard it as my duty to protect all persons received into the Armies of the U. S., regardless of color and nationality. When acknowledged soldiers of the government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by the United States. I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, and therefore refuse to answer arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army. In answer to the question at the conclusion that prisoners of war falling into my hands should receive the kindest treatment possible consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise, then, painful as it may be, I shall inflict like punishment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners. Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any man held as a prisoner of war, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The Herald has a dispatch, dated Hagerstown, 10 o'clock last night, stating that firing in the direction of Sheridan's front was heard on Saturday afternoon, but whether a fight was in progress or not is not known. The dispositions being made by Sheridan of his front [illegible] and detachments of his army show his vigilance and his preparations to meet an [illegible].

General Neal, we are informed, has been ordered to West Virginia on important service, which is most likely to check the designs Breckinridge may have of moving through from East Tennessee.

Over [illegible] refugees have come within General Sheridan's lines since the 19th of September, [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] of their property to the enemy.

It is [illegible] that Early has been superseded in the command of the rebels in the Shenandoah valley by Longstreet, and that reinforcements have reached him from Breckinridge in West Virginia and Tennessee.

The Tribune's dispatch from the army of the James, dated 28th, says of the demonstrations made by Butler's forces: General Terry succeeded in [illegible] advance of our extreme right, and [illegible] the country along the scene of [illegible] of the 13th and [illegible] the [illegible] on the Darbytown road northwardly to the Charles City road.

Considerable skirmishing has occurred here during the day, with [illegible] to show the enemy's strength. The 1st corps, meanwhile, accompanied by Kautz's cavalry, moved [illegible] toward the Williamsburg road, [illegible] the enemy late in the [illegible]

[illegible] succeeded [illegible]

[illegible] ward of our forces to their original position.

Matters have resumed their usual quietness. The losses of the 10th corps will amount to some three hundred men, or thereabouts, of the 18th probably double that number. About half of them however have been captured by the enemy.

Among the latest rebel newspaper extracts is a proclamation from Jeff. Davis, naming the 16th of November, as a national thanksgiving day in his dominions. This document shows that Jeff Davis, while claiming that thanks are due for the many signal victories with which our armies have been crowned; and for the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed and for the unconquerable energy with which the soldiers of the Union can vouch, and that large districts of country have been swept over and held by the armies of the United States, and that colored troops are a thorn in Jeff's side is shown by his statement that the most devilish malignity of the passions of a servile race has been excited by our foes.

The Charleston Mercury reviews at length the so-called peace theories of A. H. Stephens and the rebel Congressman Boyce. In the course of it, criticise it very frankly, and admits that the people of rebeldom live under despotism; that the rebel constitution has been violated by the rebel Congress in the levying of direct taxes, and that the public faith has been forfeited by compelling holders of rebel currency to sacrifice one-third of it.

Our late military disasters, it says, has encouraged the reconstructionists to raise their heads.

The rebel accounts of Grant's last movements are summed up in a terrible Union loss in killed and wounded, while the rebel loss is but twenty-five men. The death of the rebel General Dearing is announced.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

Thirty-two men, suspected of being concerned in the prize-fight and robbery on the Erie Railroad, were arrested on Friday night. All but five have been released.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The World's correspondent with the Army of the James River gives the particulars of Butler's movement, conjointly with the movement on the Southside Railroad by the 10th corps. The 18th corps were moved on the night of the 26th out of their intrenchments and massed behind them. On Thursday the two corps moved simultaneously—the 10th moved on the Darbytown road beyond the scene of Kautz's last fight.

The enemy was struck here and a fight ensued, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

Richmond papers of Friday [illegible] [illegible]. Gov. Seymour has appointed commissioners to proceed to Washington to investigate the charges of fraud in tampering with soldiers' votes and take such action as will vindicate the laws.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.

The city was paraded by the military and a large police force last night. Companies were stationed at the docks. Nothing occurred, but it is thought that the prompt action of the authorities alone prevented the threatened raid. [illegible] the funeral of General Bidwell [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 28.

Grant's army returned to their old quarters on Friday. No more fighting has occurred as yet. The rebel cavalry followed us slowly, but did no damage. [illegible] The 2d corps, which did the most fighting, [illegible] The cavalry [illegible] 200. [illegible]

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 23.

It is rumored that there will be a meeting between the Czar of Russia and the Emperor Napoleon shortly at Nice.

Cash payments have been suspended by the Banks of Brazil.

War has been declared by Brazil against Uruguay.

The Coburn is a passenger by the City of Manchester.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31—M.

River ten feet. Weather cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31—M.

The river has fallen 2 inches, with 7 feet and 3 inches in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 49; barometer 29.05.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31, M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—M.

Cotton quiet at $1 35. [illegible]

THE GUERRILLA GOVERNOR [illegible] HENRY W. ALLEN, the Confederate Governor of [illegible] [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 11, 1864.

General Orders, No. 28.

[illegible]

By order of [illegible]

Lieut. Col. [illegible]

☞ The N[illegible] [illegible]

MCCLELLAN MEETING AT JEFFERSONTOWN. The Union Democracy of our county of Jefferson will hold a meeting on Wednesday at Bruennerstown, and speaking will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. Invitations have been extended to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Robert. Mallory, Samuel Dehaven, and others, while several of our local speakers will be present, so that the friends of McClellan and Pendleton will be sure to hear a lucid exposition of the policy indicated by Gen. McClellan to secure a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Monday, Oct. 31.*—A large number of prisoners were presented this morning on various charges.

Mary Bawl, drunk and disorderly conduct; $200 for three months.

Elizabeth Sullivan, drunk and disorderly conduct; $100 for two months.

Pat. McCarthy and Thos. McMadden, drunk and disorderly conduct, $5 fine.

Wm. Gool, drunk and disorderly conduct; $5 fine.

James Runey, drunk and disorderly conduct; $5 fine.

James Sparr, suspected felon; continued.

Thos. Carter, drunk and disorderly conduct; $100 for two months.

Joseph Cook, drunk and disorderly conduct; $5 fine.

T. G. Rabel, drunk and disorderly conduct; $5 fine.

Wm. Reynolds, drunk and disorderly conduct; $5 fine.

Several peace warrants were disposed of.

Commonwealth by John McCarthy, a bench warrant, against Robert and David Sheperd; $100 to answer indictment, on their own bond.

John Lee, stealing a revolver, breast-pin, and chain; discharged.

Frank, slave of Thomas Craster, running off slaves of Boyd Winchester; discharged.

Adam Stephan and Robert Welft, burglariously entering the house of Mr. Hinze, and stealing some three hundred dollars worth of goods; continued.

Denoyce Baptist, Sally Ann Baptist, slaves of Mr. Green, aiding George, Hubert, and Laura, slaves of Wm. Hurst, to escape; held over to answer.

CORRECTION.—We erred this morning in saying that Mr. Bowman was killed on Sunday by a premature discharge of his gun. An accident occurred, but it was a Mr. Wild, of St. Louis, who received the fatal shot instead of Mr. B. The gun of Bowman was accidentally discharged in getting out of his buggy, the contents of the barrels taking effect in the head of Mr. W., causing almost instant death.

FROM THE FAR NORTHWEST.—Advices from the Upper Missouri, received at St. Joseph last Monday, state that Gen. Sully was reported to have gone into winter quarters at Fort Sully. There was also a rumor afloat that his wagon train had been captured, but the report was not believed. The Winnebago Indians were in a starving condition, and much suffering existed throughout the tribe.

WHEN GEN. GRANT WILL TAKE RICHMOND. In a recent speech at Jacksonville, Ill., Gov. Yates said that he thought he might safely say, from some articles which he had been permitted to read, officially, that Richmond would be in our possession before the 4th of November.

THE NEGRO DEMONSTRATION AT NASHVILLE.—The Nashville Dispatch of Tuesday says:

Nashville witnessed a novel spectacle last night, that of a large procession of negroes, with marshals and assistants, banners, transparencies and music, and all the paraphernalia of a political demonstration. Many of the transparencies bore mottoes that had reference to the pending contest for the Presidency, as well as to our great civil war. On turning the corner of Line street, a wagon, containing the fireworks to be used on the occasion, by some means took fire and in an instant an illumination that was not down in the programme took place. Rockets, squibs, blue lights, and crackers were flying and exploding in every direction, endangering the lives of the persons in the vicinity. The driver jumped off, and the maddened horse dashed up the side of the capitol hill. After going a few yards the unfortunate animal sank down exhausted and half roasted. After parading through various streets the procession halted at the capitol, where those who participated in the demonstration were addressed by Governor Johnson at considerable length. At the close of the Governor's speech the majority dispersed, though a few kept up the show until a late hour.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NO. 17 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Having noticed in the Herald of the 20th of September last the subjoined paragraph, I transmitted it to Gen. Sherman, with the remark: "I feel that an expression of opinion by you contradictory of the inclosed statement, in a form avoiding everything personal, would be of importance." I give you his reply, marked with all the elevation of his noble character. You will be so kind as to make it public.

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from Gen. Sherman, containing the following words, or words to this effect: "I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army"—the laurelled army of Atlanta—"would vote for General McClellan, whether with or without my consent; but if my influence can suffice to make the hundredth man cast his vote the same way it shall not be wanting." This report we give as one known to us to be prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GA., Oct. 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me cut from the New York Herald of September 20. I never thought, said, or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every hundred" votes in this army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not attempt to influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could. With respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

JOHN C. HAMILTON, Esq.

[From the Danville Tribune.]

SPEECH OF COL. FRANK WOLFORD.—The great speech of the canvass was delivered by Col. Frank Wolford, our gallant candidate on the electoral ticket for the State at large, in behalf of McClellan and Pendleton, in the Court-house in this place, on Monday afternoon last. At an early hour the commodious court-room was crowded to overflowing with an audience composed of the thinking, earnest men of this and the adjoining counties, together with a large number of ladies. The delivery of the speech occupied about three hours, and yet the crowd remained patiently to the end. We have never heard a more thorough and complete arraignment of the misdoings and perfidy of the present Administration than was made on this occasion, by one who has himself been made the victim of its arbitrary power. It would be useless for us to attempt to lay before those of our readers who were prevented from hearing this noble vindicator of free speech and constitutional liberty, any synopsis of his remarks, as we were so much interested in its delivery that we failed to make the requisite notes. In justice to him, however, we deem it our duty to say, that while he was bitter in his denunciation of Mr. Lincoln and his party, yet he announced unmistakably that he had no sympathy with those in armed rebellion, who were resisting the authority of the Constitution and were seeking the destruction of our nationality. He is an advocate of that great principle of "the Union at all hazards." He was opposed to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln for the reason that he (Lincoln) was not in favor of this principle, but that he was seeking to give us a despotism, planted upon the ruins of our constitutional liberty. This point he urged with great effect, and sustained his position with a strong array of incontrovertible arguments. In his peroration he made a feeling appeal to his hearers to rally to the standard of General McClellan as the only and last hope of the nation. He could be elected—he *would* be elected, if the people of the whole country would do their duty fearlessly. The signs of the times were auspicious, and the glorious hope of the achievement of such an event should nerve the hearts of Kentuckians in the approaching contest—the most momentous in our history as a nation.

INQUEST NO. 270—Held Oct. 29, 1864, at the mailboat landing on the body of Lewis Gless, a member of the 19th Indiana cavalry. Verdict—Came to his death at the above place on the night of the 27th inst., by drowning.

J. C. GILL, Coroner.

INQUEST NO. 271—Held Oct. 30, 1864, at the residence of Mr. J. B. Bowman, on the Bardstown Road six miles from Louisville, on the body of Henry Wild, formerly of Maryland. Verdict—Came to his death at the above place, at [illegible] o'clock 10 minutes, above date, from a [illegible] in and upon the left side of the [illegible] accidentally inflicted by [illegible].

J. C. GILL, Coroner.

Mr. Spurgeon has retired from the evangelical [illegible], owing to [illegible] from protracted by [illegible] [illegible].

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en street, between Third and Fourth.

. PRENTICE, } Editors.
R. SHIPMAN, }

FOR PRESIDENT,
RGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
RGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

Day, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
STATE AT LARGE,
RANK WOLFORD, of Casey.
ORNTON F. MARSHALL, of Bracken.
FIRST DISTRICT,
T. A. DUKE, of McCracken.
SECOND DISTRICT,
B. C. RITTER, of Christian.
THIRD DISTRICT,
T. C. WINFREY, of Cumberland.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. P. BARBOUR, of Washington.
FIFTH DISTRICT,
W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson.
SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. H. WARD, of Harrison.
SEVENTH DISTRICT,
GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessamine.
EIGHTH DISTRICT,
W. A. HOSKINS, of Garrard.
NINTH DISTRICT,
HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason.

UESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

CONSTITUTION.—After accomplishing in- nce and testing the inadequacy of the cles of confederation, when the nation l to risk a national government with all necessary to a federative nationality, the bject was "to secure the *blessings of liberty* selves and their posterity." This object is rely proclaimed in the preamble, but is in the whole scope of the constitution. All were subordinated to that main idea, ief desire.

e the great care to prevent consolidation leath-doom of liberty. In the language platform upon which President Lincoln cted, and which he repeated in his inau- speech, "The maintenance inviolate of hts of the States, and especially of the f each State to order and control its own ic institutions, according to its own judg- exclusively, is essential to that balance of on which the perfection and endurance political fabric depend."

nce," as says an able defender of the consti- "the guarantee that 'the trial of all , except in cases of impeachment, shall jury;' also the guarantee of the sacred ge of the writ of habeas corpus, of the o bear arms, of the right of petition, of ght of free conscience, free speech, free and free ballot, with the right of exemp- om 'unreasonable searches or seizures,' om any other arrest or seizure but by nt issued upon probable cause, supported h particularly describing the place to be ed, and the persons or things to be ;' and also, the guarantee to each State of ublican form of government.'

ence, also, the guarantee of exemption to citizen against trial or punishment by any ry tribunal, 'except in cases arising in the or naval forces, or in the militia, when in l service, in time of war or public danger; he guarantee that he should not be 'de- d of life, liberty, or property, without due ss of law,' and that his 'private property not be taken for public use without just ensation.'

Hence, also, were prohibited all titles of no- , all bills of attainder, all *ex post facto* , all excessive bail, and all cruel punish-

Hence, also, the constitution proclaims itsel the 'supreme law of the land.' This de- d supremacy is without exception or limita- . It was intended for all time and under all mstances. The calumny of its having been nded for time of peace and not for war is a ern weak invention of the enemies of civil ty to excuse usurpation or abuse of power s own plain showing, it was made for observ- more especially in time of war and public ger. In time of peace civil liberty is generally ttle danger. It is in time of public danger, me of civil war, that men's passions are sed, and under their influences they are most ne to tyrannical persecution. It was to re- in those passions, to prevent such persecu- s in such junctures, that the guarantees of constitution were made."

uch reliance was placed upon the then com- atively new device of a written constitution securing liberty. To that end it must be iolable. To secure its inviolability an oath its support was required from Federal and te officers. The President, from his great ver and peculiar liability to sinister influ- es, being an object of special distrust, was uired to be very emphatic in his official oath. was required to swear that he would, "to best of his ability, preserve, protect, and end the constitution."

hese oaths admit no evasion, no mental res- ation or equivocation, but require implicit edience. A man cannot honestly "take the th to obtain power and then break the oath using the power." A President is allowed no ntal reservation of intention to break the h whenever he should deem it "indispensa- " to usurp non-granted power, substituting own opinion for that of the nation as to what r is not indispensable, nor can he honestly, any purpose, substitute his arbitrary will for v or constitution, or substitute military des- tism for our free Republic.

The excuse of violating the constitution for purpose of preserving it has no possible sis of fact or morality. There is but the one ly mode for its preservation—that is, by obe- ence. All other modes, whatever the simu- ed pretext, are mere treachery. No officer is sted with discretion to disobey the constitu- n. Whenever he usurps such discretion he rpetrates the basest moral treason an officer n commit. When he does it by suppressing il authority with military force, he is guilty actual treason, within both the letter and irit of the definition of treason, as given the constitution. If he escape hanging, it ill be only because the laws of his country are ot administered upon him. Officers cannot be llowed a discretion to commit treason any ore than citizens are allowed discretion to mmit murder.

As said by Webster: "The spirit of liberty ill not permit power to overstep its prescribed mits, though good intent, patriotic intent, ome along with it. *This is the nature of consti- tional liberty.* THIS IS OUR LIBERTY."

The constitution being the creator of our na- ional life—the only true preserver of free na- ional life, its defence and protection constitute he very highest duty of American patriotism.

All supersedure of the constitution by an al- eged higher law, law of necessity or of war, are mere pretexts for unnecessary usurpation by would-be tyrants. It gives ample power to meet all the exigencies of any war. So thought the great men by whom it was made; so thought the wise nation by whom it was adopted; and so the nation continued to think with near entire unanimity, till the government fell into the hands of incompetents, who endeavor to cloak their imbecility under alleged demerits of the constitution. So also profess to think some of the most respectable and talented of the dominant party. One of them has said in the Senate: "*Necessity is the plea of tyrants*, and if our constitution ceases to operate the moment a person charged with its observance thinks there is necessity for its violation, it is of little value. I want no other power for putting down even this gigantic rebellion than such as may properly be derived from the constitution. The more we study its provisions, the more it is tried in troublous times, the greater will be our admiration and veneration for the wisdom of its authors."

Even if it were true that any power necessary to proper efficiency in the government had been withheld, that would afford no justification for usurpation. For, as said by Washington: "Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary instrument by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can yield."

☞ The abolitionists say that we have "not a ghost of a chance of success." That's because our chance isn't dead.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S PRESCIENCE.—The battle of Bull Run or Manassas, fought near the close of July, 1861, was followed the next day by a telegraphic despatch to General McClellan in Western Virginia, directing him to repair immediately to Washington. On the 27th of July he assumed command of the Division of the Potomac. On August 4th, one week after his arrival at the National Capital, General McClellan having in the interval been solicited by the President to give his opinions on certain subjects, addressed a memorandum to him, from which we select the following:

> The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are engaged, mainly in this: that the purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty on advantageous terms; in this contest it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent, and warlike to constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, especially those of the governing, aristocratic class, of the utter impossibility of resistance. Our late reverses make this course imperative. Had we been successful in the recent battle (Manassas) it is possible that we might have been spared the labor and expenses of a great effort.
>
> Now we have no alternative. Their success will enable the political leaders of the rebels to convince the mass of their people that we are inferior to them in force or courage, and to command all their resources. The contest began with a class, now it is with a people—our military success can alone restore the former issue.
>
> By thoroughly defeating their armies, taking their strong places, and pursuing a rigidly protective policy as to private property and unarmed persons, and a lenient course as to private soldiers, we may well hope for a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union. But in the first instance the authority of the government must be supported by overwhelming physical force.

Whoever has been led to believe that Gen. McClellan is not a sagacious statesman and true patriot, will see in this extract that the entire Administration sought his counsel and relied implicitly upon his advice. His opinions formed at the outbreak of the rebellion have been confirmed by events. It has been asserted that his Harrison's Landing letter of July 7, 1862, directed to the President, was arrogant and dictatorial, but no one can fail to be impressed with the deep and solemn earnestness which marks that letter, and its thrilling close: "I may be on the brink of eternity; and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from my love for my country." But there is nothing in that communication which was not foreshadowed by his memorandum to the President on August 4, 1861. In one year from that date, he had seen where the defects of the President's policy interfered with the successful prosecution of the war, and, although he was no longer the General-in-Chief, it was clearly his duty to advise with his superiors, or, in Halleck's language in the next month, to "assist" with his "ability and experience." On August 4, 1861, at the President's solicitation, he had shown his ability to advise without the maturity of a year's experience, but on August 4, 1862, exactly one year afterwards, he wrote from the head quarters of the Army of the Potomac at Berkeley, in reply to Halleck's order to withdraw his army from the Peninsul to Acquia Creek, which he said caused him the greatest pain he ever experienced, as he was convinced the order would prove disastrous to our cause, and he feared it would be a fatal blow. Have not events shown his prescience? Two years and a quarter have elapsed since the terrible blunder made by General Halleck; life and treasure have been poured out like water in the vain effort to retrieve the disaster, and Grant, with his skill, his great resources, and his ample reinforcements, has been unable to do what McClellan could have done on the 29th of June, 1862, had he had *even ten thousand fresh troops to use*. In the protest against Halleck's order for withdrawal, McClellan wrote as follows:

> Clear in my convictions of right, strong in the consciousness that I have ever been, and still am, actuated solely by the love of my country, knowing that no ambitious or selfish motives have influenced me from the commencement of this war, I do now, what I never did in my life before, I entreat that this order may be rescinded.
>
> If my counsel does not prevail, I will with a sad heart obey your orders to the utmost of my power, directing to the movement, which I clearly foresee will be one of the utmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever skill I may possess. Whatever the result may be—and may God grant that I am mistaken in my forebodings—I shall at least have the internal satisfaction that I have written and spoken frankly, and have sought to do the best in my power to avert disaster from my country.

The order was not rescinded. General Halleck emphatically repeated it, and his principal reasons were that if Pope's army should be diminished to reinforce McClellan, Washington would be left uncovered and exposed, and that the old Army of the Potomac was split in two. The General-in-Chief said he did not wish to know, nor had he inquired, *by whose advice or for what reason*, the Army of the Potomac was thus separated; he found the forces divided and wished to reunite them. This is a strange admission. Stanton succeeded Cameron as Secretary of War on January 13, 1862, and McClellan was relieved from the general control of the army on March 11, anterior to the movement of the army, and until July 11th there was no General-in-Chief of the army, until Halleck was appointed at McClellan's suggestion, two days after the President had visited him, and four days after the date of the Harrison's Landing letter in which the suggestion was made. If it was so disastrous to divide the army, Washington management was responsible for it, for McClellan always insisted that before Richmond was the true defence of Washington, and had, from the time Blenker and McDowell, with their commands, were taken from him, been constantly asking for reinforcements. This may explain why President Lincoln, on the 6th of August, publicly assumed the responsibility for the mishap to the Army of the Potomac.

It was not our purpose, however, to revert to the Peninsular campaign. Our object is to show that Gen. McClellan was at the start for a vigorous prosecution of the war, for thoroughly defeating the rebel armies, taking their strong places, pursuing a rigidly protective policy as to private property and unarmed persons, and a lenient course as to private soldiers, as the policy under which we might well hope for a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union. This is still McClellan's position as shown in his letter of acceptance. "The authority of the government must be supported by overwhelming physical force," was his advice in August, 1861, only two weeks after the terrible Bull Run disaster, and his opinion was unchanged in August, 1862, is still unchanged, and will be the same on the 4th of March, 1865, should he in God's providence be elected to the Presidency of the United States.

> "This Administration" has made the South a unit!" exclaimed a Democratic orator. "All the better for that," responded a Union listener, "we'll have only one grave to make for them, then!"—*Chicago Journal.*

Shame on the wretch of an Editor who cites such things exultingly. This Chicago abolitionist wants the earth to drink the blood and receive the bodies of all the millions of people in the South. In seeking what he calls the restoration of the Union, he wants the entire South brought back, not as an inhabited region, but as a blood-stained and smoking solitude. That's the consummation he so devoutly wishes. What a mighty compensation it would be for these dark and terrible years of war that have brought and are bringing such awful miseries upon a continent.

Let us fight, if need be, till the Union is re-established, but, in God's name, let us fight for something better than having a desert, thousands of square miles in extent, a desert covered all over with ashes and blood and mouldering skeletons, annexed to us!

It is difficult to decide in regard to some people whether they are fools or fiends.

☞ Montgomery Blair will soon be able to give the world a dissertation on the relative value of the infantry and cavalry arms of our service. When the guerillas attacked the train upon which he was travelling from Covington to Lexington, he took a babe from its mother's arms, placed it as a corslet before his breast, and the little wee thing proved his infant-ry escort through the perilous surroundings of the train. But he has since changed its tactics, and now travels with a hundred troopers as a body-guard, to experiment on the advantages of the cavalry arm. We await his opinion with solicitude.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says that McClellan failed before Richmond and will fail at the polls. Perhaps he will, if military power shall interfere with him as outrageously and as successfully at the polls as it did before Richmond.

☞ Old Abe can't keep a secret. He used to "*split*," even when he was a young man.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } a8 d&wisly

GOLD AT 185!!

GREAT DEPRESSION IN N. YORK!

A Magnificent Stock of

HATS, FURS, AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Bought on the day the Gold reached the lowest depression, is now open at

GREEN & GREEN'S
NEW STORE,
Main and Fourth sts.—Entrance on either street.
o24

LADIES' FURS, MENS' AND BOYS' SOFT AND STIFF BRIM HATS, FINE SILK HATS, & CLOTH HATS AND CAPS,

NEW STYLES,

Just received, all purchased since the decline in gold; hence we will be able to sell them at twenty-five per cent less than old prices, wholesale and retail.

PRATHER & SMITH,
429 MAIN STREET.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE ABOVE AND other makes in the Southwest at factory prices.
D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
223 Main st., between Second and Third.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE ABOVE AND OTHer makes in the Southwest at factory prices.
D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
o17 d3m 223 Main st., between Second and Third.

EDWARD WILDER. J. H. M. MORRIS
WILDER & MORRIS,
General Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants,
NO. 33 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
☞ Storage for Free and Bonded Goods.
o19 d&wtJan1

NOTICE.
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF BERLIN ZEPHYRS AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES. Assortment of Collars complete—
35 pair black and white;
40 pair Collars.
DORA SCHULZ.
o31 d13 213 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Masonic Notice.
STATED COMMUNICATION OF FALLS CITY LODGE (No. 376) THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock. Members of other Lodges are fraternally invited to visit.
n1 d1* W. M. ELLISON, Sec'y.

Lost,
LAST NIGHT, BY A POOR GIRL, THE cent of her earnings, her POCKET-BOOK, containing about $100 (a $5 bill is of Maryland money, the balance U. S. money) and a gold p. . The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the Pocket-book at this office. n1 d*

Taken Up,
THREE HORSES, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29th of October—one a bay horse about 15 hands 3 inches high, one bay mare about 15 hands 1 inch high, and one bay horse about 16 hands high, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Supposed to have been stolen from Woodford county. For any information concerning them inquire for Thos. Geraghty, at the office of Chief of Police.
n1d3

Instruction.
A LADY, WHO HAS HAD THE EXPERIENCE of teaching music twenty years in New York City, is desirous, on account of climate, to engage in a family in the Southwest to teach Music or French. No salary required. Satisfactory references given South or North. Those wishing a thorough musical education will do well to attend to this advertisement. Address F. WORTH, Cincinnati, Ohio, Box 1,519. n1 d1*

FROM THIS DAY
At Reduced Prices,
IRON RAILINGS, VERANDAS, BALCONIES, SAFES, BANK VAULTS, GRATES, JAIL WORK, &c.

PARTIES IN NEED OF THE ABOVE WORK will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
F. W. MERZ,
Louisville Iron Works,
n1 d1m Green st., bet. Second and Third.

Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
HEINSOHN, ALLEN, & CO.'S celebrated brands, warranted to keep in any climate, and *superior to any offered in this market*—
2,000 gross Mt. Vernon Chewing, in foil;
2,500 " Gold Dust " "
2,400 " People's Choice " "
100 cases Meerschaum Smoking Tobacco;
100 " Minnehaha " "
400 gross Old Fredrick " "
500 " Davy Crockett " "
600 " Charter Oak " "
450 " Contentment " "
500 " Old Kentuck " "
1,000 bbls and ½ bbls of the above brands in bulk.
In store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER,
Agent for Manufacturers,
n1 d2m Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

JAS. H. BEDFORD, Surgeon Dentist.
Office on Jefferson street, one door above St. Cloud Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
REFERENCES: Elder D. P. Henderson, Dr. T. S. Bell, Dr. Leachman, Dr. Ned, of New Albany, Wharton & Bennett, and Lyons & Bro. n1 d3m

All-Wool Bed Blankets.
3 CASES 10-4, 11-4, AND 12-4 RIBBON-BOUND BED Blankets just received and for sale by
n1 d6 TRABUE, DAVIS, & CO.

2 CASES 10-4 BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETING for sale by
n1 d6 TRABUE, DAVIS, & CO.

SUNDRIES—
32 bbls new sweet Cider, choice;
642 bbls New York Apples;
90 bbls prime Neshannock Potatoes;
42 boxes Catawba Grapes;
420 boxes W. R. Cheese;
200 boxes Hamburg do;
35 firkins choice New York Butter;
18 tubs do do do do;
In store and for sale at market rates.
n1 d6 ABNER COOPER, 314 Main st.

COFFEE—982 bags prime Rio Coffee just received and for sale by
n1 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—
100 bbls prime article;
50 ½do do do; in store and for sale by
n1 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

SIRUP—
50 bbls Boston Union Sirup;
50 bbls New York do;
25 bbls Bertrand's XXX Sirup; for sale by
n1 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

SUGAR—
50 hhds prime New Orleans;
40 hhds extra Porto Rico, for sale by
n1 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

RICE—50 bbls prime Patna Rice for sale by
n1 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

SODA—100 kegs Bicarb Soda in store and for sale by
D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

MACHINE ROPE—500 coils (Manilla) machine Rope for sale by
n1 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

REMOVAL.
WM. HEFFERNAN HAS REMOVED FROM north side of Main, between Second and Third streets, to the south side of Main, between Eighth and Ninth streets, directly opposite F. S. J. Ronald's Tobacco Warehouse, where he will in future be happy to see his friends and customers.
n30 d2* WM. HEFFERNAN.
[Democrat and Press copy for two months.]

PHOTOGRAPHS!
FOR THE TRADE, OF EVERY VARIETY AND style, by the PHILADELPHIA PHOTOGRAPHIC CO. Address L. H. STEPHENS, Manager,
o26 d12is* 409 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FINE OLD RYE WHISKEY—12 bbls pure Rye Whiskey, 7 years old, in store and for sale by
GEO. W. WICKS,
o31 d6 315 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

MARION COUNTY WHISKEY—
35 bbls pure Marion county Whiskey, 3 years old;
25 " " do do;
In store and for sale by
o31 d6 GEO. W. WICKS, 315 Main st.

CHEESE—150 boxes W. R. Cheese just received by
o28 d6 WOODRUFF & CO.

NAILS—500 kegs Belmont Nails in store and for sale by
o28 d6 WOODRUFF & CO.

YEAST POWDERS—30 cases Andrew's Yeast Powders for sale low by
o28 d6 WOODRUFF & CO.

CANNED FRUIT—50 cases Canned Fruit for sale by
o28 d6 WOODRUFF & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK STORE,
317 Fourth st.,
Louisville, Ky.

In accordance with our intimation in yesterday's papers, we shall commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, to sell our WHOLE STOCK of

DRYGOODS
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices,

Offering the opportunity to lay in a FALL and WINTER stock of Goods at only a little above last year's prices, and many Goods at even LESS THAN THEY COULD BE IMPORTED FOR WITH GOLD AT PAR. Our stock consists of

$250,000
WORTH OF
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS,

of the varied styles, kinds, and fabrics, too numerous to mention. We invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. We invite particular attention to our large stock of

Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,

Which will be sold at LESS THAN NEW YORK prices.

OUR
Finest brands of Bleached Cottons

Will be sold from 45 to 55 cents per yard, worth at least 5 cents per yard more in New York.

New York Mills at 60 cts per yard,

Worth 65 in New York. A

Full assortment of bleach'd Cottons

From 7-8 to 14-4 wide, from 30 to 40 cts per yard.

Also

50 cases of Prints, best brands,

From 25 to 35 cts per yard.

50 doz Bajou's Gloves at $2 per pair

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND GENTLEMEN'S

Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear

At reduced prices.

Notwithstanding the continual rise in Gold, and advance in Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our Goods at lower prices than offered in any market this season!

S. BARKER & CO.
o29 d4

1864 NEW 1864
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

D. C. TABB
Market and Fourth streets,
Is now opening his stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
COMPRISING
RICH PLAID POPLINS;
RICH PLAID MERINOES;
RICH PLAID CLOAKINGS;
PLAIN POPLINS AND VELOURS;
PLAIN DeLAINES AND MERINOES;
FRENCH CHINTZES;
REAL MANCHESTER GINGHAMS;
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS;
FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS;
IRISH LINEN AND BIRD-EYE;
TABLE LINENS AND TOWELLINGS;
4-4, 8-4, AND 10-4 SHAKER FLANNELS;
4-4, 8-4, AND 10-4 HEAVY SHAWLS;
LADIES' AND MISSES' BALMORALS;
LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSIERY;
PLAID LINSEY AND JEANS;
MERINO UNDERWEAR, all sizes.
W. TURNER, Agent.
o9 SuTu&Sa3m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
McCALLUM & BRO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH OUR FRIENDS and others with the very best qualities of PITTSBURG COAL upon the most liberal terms. All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Office on Jefferson street, at Osborn & McAteer's Real Estate Agents' Office.
o26 d* McCALLUM & BRO.

65 BBLS PURE OLD APPLE BRANDY in store and for sale by R. A. SURNDER & CO.,
o22d6* 210 East Market, above Brook.

HAY PRESSES.
Solid Wrought Iron Lever Beater.
New Plunger Beater.
Horse Power Portable and
Single and Double Power Hand Presses.
Louisville Hay Press Works cor. Main and 11th sts.,
o7 d2m WILLIAM DEERING, Superintendent.

REWARDS.

Strayed
FROM HIGH STREET, ON THURSDAY night last, a large black HORSE MULE, about 9 years old, shod all round, with a large wart on his right hip. Any person returning said mule to the undersigned, at his store-house, on the south side of Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, will be liberally rewarded.
o30 d6 W. HEFFERNAN.
[Democrat and Press copy six times.]

$100 Reward.
STOLEN FROM THE RESIDENCE OF John Terry, on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock last night, a dark bay MARE, 15 hands high—no mark by which she can be identified. She is a very rapid-running walker. There were on the mare when stolen a new saddle (English tree) and bridle, the ends of the bridle-reins cut off. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief and the return of the property, or a liberal reward for the recovery of the property.
J. W. TERRY,
At Terry & Co's, Main st.,
Opposite the Louisville Hotel.
Louisville, Oct. 28—o29 d3

Strayed,
FROM THE FARM OF COL. ORMSBY, NINE miles from Louisville, a bay MARE, 5 years old, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail; also a black Colt, one year old last spring. Said colt has a star in his forehead and one white foot.
I will pay a liberal reward for any information that will insure their return to me.
o27 d1f BENSON ORMSBY.

Lost,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE 22d INST., between the Bardstown and Shelbyville pikes, about 7 miles from Louisville, a dark Chestnut or black HORSE, bald face, glass eyes, 3 feet white. Had on an old cavalry saddle, bridle around his neck, and one on his head. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to Reynolds & Son's stable, on Market, between Second and Third, or any information that will lead to his recovery.
o27 d10* F. S. KERRICK.

Dog Lost—$5 Reward.
STRAYED FROM THE RESIDENCE OF Wm. S. Davis, on Washington street, between Clay and Shelby, a large pointer DOG, with long tail, and covered with specks and large liver-colored spots on head and rump. The above reward will be given if delivered at above place, or at GRIFFITH BOARD'S Store, Main, between Third and Fourth.

NOTICES.

BOARDING.
GENTLEMEN DESIRING BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, in a pleasant part of the city, can be accommodated with a very delightful large room by addressing with reference Box 1,667. o29 d3*

Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 29, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE FIRST OF JULY LAST OF the Bardstown and Louisville Railroad Bonds will be paid on presentation at this office.
o29 d2w W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm and name of Brown & Stowe is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. H. BROWN,
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29, 1864. H. D. STOWE.

H. D. STOWE WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE photographs at the old stand No. 212 Fourth street, between Main and Market. He would take this opportunity to express his appreciation of past favors extended to the old firm, and trusts by attention to business, and the same efforts to please which has always characterized the house, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage of a discerning public. H. D. STOWE.
o31 d6

New York State Military Agency,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 24, 1864.
To NEW YORK SOLDIERS:
New York Soldiers, who have not been furloughed, and are desirous of voting, will find votes at the office of the New York State Agency, at 523 Sixth street, near Walnut.
Capt. Charles Benss, of the 15th New York Vols., will be in attendance at the office to administer the oath to all those desiring to vote from 9 A. M. to 12 M. each day.
CHAS. BENSS,
o29 d1Sul&t3 Capt. 15th N. Y. Vols.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT TO loan money or sell goods to any one on my account without a written order from me, as I will not be responsible for any debts so contracted.
Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 28, 1864. B. C. SNEDAKER.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN WM. DUNGAN and WM. JENNINGS in the Real Estate, Auction, and Claim business has by mutual consent been dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by Wm. Dungan, at No. 419 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. WM. H. DUNGAN,
Oct 25, 1864—o27 d3 WM. JENNINGS.

WM. H. DUNGAN WILL CONTINUE THE REAL ESTATE and AUCTION business in his own name, and the CLAIM business under the firm name of METZGER, STRIBLEN, & CO., and will give special attention to the settlement of Resigned and Discharged Officers' Accounts at Washington, D. C., and procure for them, in a few days or weeks at most, Certificates of Non-indebtedness, and collect Back Pay.
Thankful for past favors, solicit a continuance of the same. WM. H. DUNGAN,
No. 419 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth (up stairs),
Oct. 26, 1864—d7&Su1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOOK AT THIS.
BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE NELSON CIRcuit Court, I will sell at the court-house door, in Bardstown, on Monday, the 14th of November, 1864, that beautiful little farm of Judge D. S. Slaughter, deceased, situate in the suburbs of Bardstown, Ky., containing one hundred acres of choice land, neatly improved, with a brick mansion, kitchen, servants' rooms, &c. Near the building is a very fine spring of very cold water, over which is a fine stone dairy.
Its convenience to the College and Schools of Bardstown and Nazareth makes it desirable to parents wishing to educate children.
Terms: Sale absolute to the highest bidder, on 6, 12, and 18 months' credit for equal thirds of the purchase money. Bonds with approved security, having the force of replevin bonds and bearing interest, will be required of the purchaser, with a lien on the land till paid.
Title clear. T. P. LINTHICUM,
o21 dtu12 Commissioner.

Copartnership.
McCLELLAND & CANINE,
DENTISTS,
Fifth street, between Green and Walnut streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
DR. McCLELLAND WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and others that he has associated with him in practice Dr. J. F. CANINE. In introducing Dr. C. it is only necessary to say that he enjoys a reputation with the profession as a first-class operator and mechanical Dentist.
Our facilities for conducting business having been increased, special attention will be given to artificial work. Several new improvements introduced. o12 d1m

Notice.
OFFICE STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN'S ASSOCIATION, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 8, 1864. }
AT A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION held this day, a resolution was adopted declaring the Association dissolved. Members who are in arrears for dues are hereby notified, if the same are not paid within thirty days, they are excluded from any participation in the assets. M. A. HUSTON,
o4 d30 Secretary.
[St. Louis Republican and Cincinnati Commercial copy for thirty days and charge this office.]

CANVAS-BACK DUCKS,
The First of the Season.

The First and Finest Canvas-back Ducks of the Season
Have just been received at the
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
ON FIFTH STREET,
o1 d&tf C. C. RUEPER & CO., Proprietors.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
INTENDING TO GIVE UP BUSINESS, I OFFER my stock of
Boots and Shoes
AT COST.
Also the LEASE and FIXTURES of STORE for sale at a great bargain. C. KLEIN,
140 Market st., north side, bet. First and Second.
o30 St. d1m

DENTAL CARD.
W. H. GATES, D. D. S.,
Late of Atlanta, Ga.,
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THIS city, respectfully refers to Jas. Low, Esq., Geo. W. Wicks, Esq., Messrs. Monhead & Co., and Dr. J. A. Brady.
☞ OFFICE—Second street, west side, between Green and Walnut.
His Speciality—The Natural Teeth.
o28 d1m

L. L. HYATT. THEO. M. SMITH. T. J. HYATT.
HYATT, SMITH, & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, HARTFORD CITY, AND CANNEL COAL.
218 Main street, bet. Second and Third, north side,
apr1 d1yle LOUISVILLE, KY.

REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR OLD STAND, No. 321 Main street, to one of the houses lately occupied by Nock, Wicks, & Co., No. 317 Main street, between Third and Fourth, where we will take pleasure in continuing to the trade a general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, together with a large stock of PLUG and FINE-CUT CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO and CIGARS.
WOODRUFF & CO.,
o28 d6 No. 317 Main st.

CAST IRON CHIMNEY TOPS,
A PREVENTIVE FOR SMOKING CHIMNEYS, for sale by SNEAD & CO.,
Market Street Architectural Foundry & Iron Works,
o29 d12 between Tenth and Ninth sts.

30 BBLS WESTERN RESERVE SWEET CIDER just received and for sale.
Also a fresh supply of KELLY ISLAND GRAPES received daily by ABNER COOPER,
o19 d10 314 Main st.

Scotch and Irish Whiskey,
OF OLD AGE AND SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR sale by J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,
o2 d6* 25 Wall st.

Star Candles! Star Candles!
1,200 BOXES CORNWALL & BROS. 14oz STAR Candles in store and for sale low for cash.
o27 d10 McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL, WHO IS A COMPETENT nurse, wants a situation in a respectable family. She can sew for the children if necessary. Apply at No. 246 Market street, between Brook and Floyd.
n1 d3*

Headquarters Draft Rendezvous,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 31, 1864.
WANTED—AN INSTRUCTOR OF FIELD MUSIC. Apply at Taylor Barracks, or address Post-office Box 184. n1 d4*

Wanted,
A COMFORTABLE HOUSE WITH 5 OR 6 rooms. Any one having such a house to rent can find a tenant by applying at 423 Main street, or by addressing Drawer 90, Louisville P. O. n1 d6

Wanted,
A ROOM AND BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family by a lady. References given and required. Address F. J. F., Box 1,214, P. O. o31 d2*

Wanted,
A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Liberal wages will be paid. Apply to
MRS. G. McCALLUM,
o29 d3* First, between College and Brook.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A PAIR OF serviceable CARRIAGE HORSES. Apply at my Hack Stable, Walnut between Jackson and Preston streets. [o29 d3*] J. B. FISHER.

Situation Wanted.
A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK IN a commercial or manufacturing establishment wanted by a gentleman of experience and reliable character. Apply to R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
o29 d6 Main st.

A YOUNG MAN, AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN keeping a set of books for a large manufacturing concern, would like a situation in the West to serve in the same capacity. He is correct and quick at figures, writes a fair and rapid business hand, and can give best of references from present and former employers.
Address OSCAR R. GRAHAM,
o21 eod6* Bridgeton, Cumberland co., N. J.

ROOM WANTED.
WANTED—A ROOM IN A PLEASANT PART OF the city, by two gentlemen. A furnished room preferred, with gas fixtures and grate.
Address "OFFICER," Drawer LXIII, Post-office.
o29 d7*

Boy Wanted.
A BOY WANTED THAT CAN COME WELL-recommended at
o28 d6 SPROULE & MANDEVILLE'S.

WANTED—AGENTS! AGENTS! in every county at $70 a month (expenses paid) to introduce *fifteen new* and *useful* articles, the best-selling ever offered. For particulars address, with stamp, JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. o29 d&w3m

Wanted—Board,
IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GENtleman, wife, infant child, and nurse. Two rooms, communicating, required. Address Box 1,304 Post-office.
o28 d6*

Wanted to Sell,
A CORRECT AND HANDSOME VIEW OF CAMP DOUGLAS, Chicago, Ill.
The picture will be sent, pre-paid, by mail, to any address, on receipt of two dollars ($2) by
JENNINGS & CO.,
o28 d4* P. O. Box 2,249, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.
I DESIRE TO PURCHASE A DWELLING-HOUSE, with six or seven rooms, located on Market or Jefferson street, between Tenth and Fifteenth streets. Any person wishing to dispose of such property will address me through the post-office, care Box 626. o27 d6 JOSHUA MULLIN.

Coal Wanted.
THE NASHVILLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY WILL receive bids for 100,000 bushels best Pittsburg coal, delivered in their yard at Nashville; say 20,000 bushels delivered in December and January, and the balance during the spring. Bids open until 10th November.
SAMUEL WATKINS, President.
J. H. KENDRICK, Sec'y.
Nashville, Oct. 21—o21 dtNov10

Wanted
TO MAKE EVERY PERSON INDEPENDENTLY RICH. For thirty-five cents I will inform every Lady or gentleman how I made $50,000, and how they can do the same. All letters answered the same day they are received. Address C. WILSON WHITE, P. O. Box 827, Toledo, Lucas co., Ohio. o8 d&lm&w4*

Wanted,
A MUSIC TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A class of about 15 boys at Cecilian College. For particulars address H. A. CECIL & BROS.,
o12 d1m* Elizabethtown, Ky.

Wanted,
15,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY AT THE KENTUCKY BREWERY, Market street, near Seventh. s20 d3m* PH. ZANG.

Wanted Immediately,
100,000 BUSHELS CORN AND OATS, FOR which I will pay the highest cash prices at store-house, No. 136 Wall street, between Main and river. s30 dtf W. B. LEONARD.

Substitutes Wanted.
Substitutes Supplied
I AM PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR Substitutes free from draft, selected from aliens, discharged soldiers (who have served two years or more), and persons under 20 years of age.
Apply to JOHN McCARTHY,
Att'y at Law and Substitute Broker
No. 1 Court Place,
a15 d3m Louisville, Ky.

FURS!
FURS!
FURS!
Consigned by the
HUDSON BAY FUR MANUFACTURING CO.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
C. T. MERRIMAN'S
CLOAK HOUSE,
Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
o29 d6

JAMES M. STEVENS,
No. 628 Main street,
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Wholesale Dealer in

Hosiery,	Zephyr Knit Shawls,
Gloves,	Breakfast Capes,
Shirts,	Sontags,
Drawers,	Nubias,
Suspenders,	Hoods,
Handkerchiefs,	Comforts,
Neck-Ties,	Belt Buckles,
Scarfs,	Belt Ribbons,
Towels,	Velvet Ribbons,
Combs,	Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Braids,
Brushes,	Soaps,
Buttons,	Pomades,
Threads,	Perfumery,
Pocket-Books,	Travelling Bags,
Pocket-Mirrors,	Pencils,
Paper,	Pens, &c.;
Envelops,	

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

We are constantly receiving New Goods adapted to the wants of the trade, which will be sold low for cash.
COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS and SUTLERS are solicited to examine our stock.
o8 d2mis

JOHN CRISTY & CO.,
Hay, Grain, General Produce Dealers,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 120 Fourth st., between Main and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
JOHN CRISTY, Louisville, Ky.
O. P. COBB & CO., Aurora, Ind. o29 d3m

FINE-CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO—
200 gross Sunny Side Chewing Tobacco;
100 gross Mt. Vernon do do;
100 gross Sweet Owen do do;
150 gross Gold Dust do do;
500 gross Rose-Bud and People's Choice Chewing Tobacco;
200 lbs Ashland & Contentment Smoking Tobacco;
150 lbs Happy Family and Food do do;
In store and for sale by
o31 d6 GEO. W. WICKS, 315 Main st.

SUPERIOR VIRGINIA TOBACCO—
Boxes Lauderne's Va. Gold Leaf Tobacco;
packages " Bon Ton do;
" Excelsior and Holland's do;
In store and for sale by
d6 GEO. W. WICKS, 315 Main st.

COPPER WHISKEY—30 bbls pure Copper Whisky in store and for sale by
o28 d6 WOODRUFF & CO.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

For Rent,
A SMALL FARM, NEAR O'BANNON'S Station, L. & F. R. R. Good house, stable, good orchard, &c. For terms apply to Mary Ann Allen, on the premises. n1 d3*

For Sale,
A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, CENtrally located, in the best part of the city, containing rooms, modern style. Lot feet front by feet deep to an alley. Apply to
OSBORN & McATEER,
n1 d6 421 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR RENT AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS STAND. The house contains nine rooms, including store. Store Fixtures and a light Spring Wagon for sale. Apply to S. P. READER,
n1 d1* Corner Chapel and Market sts.

For Sale,
FIVE GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES, WELL located, on Third, Jefferson, and Chestnut streets, some of them new, varying in price from $4,000 to $15,000
o30 d6* J. E. WHITMAN, No. 411 Main st.

Hotel for Sale.
A HOTEL, BAR AND STORE-HOUSE ON THE L. and N. Railroad, 12 miles south of Bowling Green, at New Woodburn, Ky. The house is nearly new, containing ten good rooms, and very convenient; has considerable custom, and good trade generally. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address or apply to
o31 6t* J. B. KIRBY, New Woodburn, Ky.

For Rent,
A DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND ON JEFferson street, between Third and Fourth. For particulars address Post-office Box 1,418, Louisville, Ky. o30 d5*

For Sale.
A LIGHT SPRING WAGON, IN good order, also a nice pony-built MARE; for sale by
SCHICKEDANTZ, LEONARD, & CO.,
o29 d6 114 Second st., bet. Main and river.

Flour-Mill for Lease or Sale.
A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WANTING EMployment, having a few hundred dollars. The Mill is nearly new, in good running order, has considerable custom and good local trade, and will be leased or sold for a few hundred dollars down; balance on time. Price $3,300. Apply to Col. J. R. MORRISON,
o25 d8* Westport, Oldham co., Ky.

Farm for Sale,
33 ACRES OF LAND, ON THE JEFFERsonville and Charlestown pike, five miles from Jeffersonville, 23 acres cleared, and the balance in fine timber. Inquire of M. R. Prather on the premises. o24 d12*

Splendid Stock Farm.
WE OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE finest Stock Farms in the West, situated 15 miles west of Lafayette, in Benton county, Ind., containing 1,920 acres, all fenced in lots with plank fence except 40 acres timber land, 400 acres in corn, 275 acres meadow, 200 acres timber land set in blue-grass, 400 acres blue-grass pasture, 40 acres heavy timber—never-failing stream of water running through the centre—two large frame barns—three dwellings, two of them frame and one log; one of the frame contains 11 rooms, with good cistern attached—wells at all the houses and barns. Price $30 per acre, and terms easy.
Will sell with the above 2,500 Sheep and a good stock Horses, Cattle, and Farming Implements.
This is an opportunity seldom found of procuring a first-class stock farm ready for occupation. The attention of parties in the stock business is called to the above.
Also several smaller Farms for sale at low prices.
Address PECKHAM & SMITH,
Ladsworth Land Agency,
o31 d12&w2 Lafayette, Ind.

COAL MINE FOR SALE OR LEASE
ON TRADEWATER RIVER, CRITTENDEN CO., KY.
WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH OR LEASED for a term of years at half a cent per bushel. Mines opened and ready for getting out coal. For further particulars inquire of GEO. STEALY, City Engineer, Louisville, or of JAS. L. SNEED,
Frankfort, Ky.—o24 d&14*

For Rent,
A FASHIONABLE RESIDENCE, CENTRALLY LOcated on Fifth street. Rent $1,500 per annum. Apply immediately at the office of J. Brown, Court Place. o4 dtf

TOBACCO DEALERS.

HOLYOKE & ROGERS,
Tobacco Factors
AND
General Commission Merchants,
NO. 322 WATER ST., NEW YORK.
☞ Advances will be made on shipments to above address by N. E. MILTON & CO.,
12d dtf No. 433 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

R. ATKINSON & CO.,
Tobacco Factors and Commission Merchants,
NO. 13 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
ADVANCES WILL BE MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO above address or to Liverpool by
O. W. THOMAS & CO.,
n12 disly No. 122 West Main st.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DRAFTED MEN
IN
Kentucky
Wanting Alien or Veteran
SUBSTITUTES
Can obtain them without delay or annoyance on application (personally or by telegraph) to the
SUBSTITUTE AGENCY,
No. 15 West Third street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
o21 d9*

BETHANY COLLEGE.
TWENTY FOURTH SESSION.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF BETHANY COLLEGE will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864. We are happy to announce that the prospects of the session are good beyond our expectation. The institution has been fortunate in procuring an able and experienced Professor to fill the chair of Mathematics, in the person of B. W. Johnson, an honorable graduate of Bethany College many years ago, and recently President of Eureka College. With every facility for a thoroughly scientific, literary, and classical education, and situated among the hills of West Virginia, in a region remarkably healthful, and entirely exempt from the interruptions and perils of the war, Bethany College offers high inducements to young men who are desirous of preparing themselves for a life of usefulness and honor in the future.

FACULTY.
A. CAMPBELL, President.
W. K. PENDLETON, V. P., and Prof. of Natural, Moral, and Political Philosophy.
C. L. LOOS, Prof. of Ancient Languages.
B. W. JOHNSON, Prof. of Mathematics.
J. R. DARNALL, Tutor.
JABEZ HALL, Librarian, Custodian of the Museum, and Tutor.

TERMS.
Matriculation Fee, $10.
Boarding, Room, Lodging, and Fuel, $4 per week.
Tuition, $50 per session of 9 months.
Modern Languages, $10 extra.
Lights and Washing, extra.
The session is divided into two terms—the first beginning on the first Monday in October and the second on the 15th of February. The expenses of each term *will be required in advance*.
☞ For further particulars address Prof. W. K. PENDLETON, V. P., or Prof. C. L. LOOS, secretary, Bethany, Brooke co., W. Va. s30 d2aw&w4

PEARSON'S NEW WAREROOMS.

L. D. PEARSON, UNDERTAKER,
HAS THE SOLE AGENCY IN LOUISVILLE for I. C. SHULER'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES and CASKETS, and has for sale at his large and commodious rooms, No. 209 south side Jefferson, between Second and Third streets, every other variety of Metallic and Wooden Coffins.
He is prepared with new Hearse and Carriages to attend promptly to calls in his line. He keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of Coffin Mountings and Trimmings. a21 Sun&eod&wtJan1

CIGARS!
G. L. GRAYSER,
Cigar Manufacturer.
OFFICE
No. 120 Fourth st., bet. Main and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CIGARS ALWAYS on hand and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Cigars made to order. Orders from a distance for Cigars or Tobacco promptly attended to. s20 eod3m

JACOB ANTHONY & CO.,
DEALERS IN PURE
COPPER DISTILLED WHISKEY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, CIDER, APPLE, AND WINE VINEGAR,
No. 133 Fourth st., bet. Main and Water,
jy20 eodly LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHEESE—
boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
" Hamburg do;
In store and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER,
o12 d1m Main bet. Third and Fourth.

MEDICAL.

DISEASES
OF THE
EYE AND EAR.

DR. GARDNER,
FORMERLY OF
London, England,
OCULIST
AND
AURIST,
Operator
ON THE
EYE AND EAR.

Who has been meeting with great success in the principal cities of the United States since his arrival in this country, respectfully informs the citizens of Louisville and vicinity that he has taken rooms at the

Louisville Hotel,
PARLOR NO. 117, FIRST FLOOR.

Can be consulted daily, for four weeks, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M., for

Deafness, Noise in the Head, Catarrh, Discharge from the Ear, Scales in the Ear, accumulation of Wax in the Ear, Polypus in the Ear, Obstruction of the Eustachian Tube, and all Acute or Chronic Diseases of the Ear and Air Passages.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED WITHOUT PAIN and perfectly resembling the natural Eye. Operations for CATARACT, STRABISMUS or CROSS-EYE, ARTIFICIAL PUPIL, &c., skillfully performed, and all Diseases of the EYE and EAR treated, and every operation in Aural and Opthalmic Surgery performed by DR. GARDNER.
☞ For further particulars, references, testimonials &c., send for a Circular.
o21 d13

CAWEIN'S PANAVERA.
Greatest Remedy of the Age.
IT CURES
Chronic or Camp Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, and General Debility.

CALL FOR CIRCULAR AND SEE CERTIFICATES.

For sale by all responsible Druggists and by the Proprietor,
W. CAWEIN & CO.,
Jefferson street, between Fifth and Centre.
o25 d12

PALMER'S
VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION
IS THE
Great Medicine for the Skin!

IT CURES THE MOST INSIGNIFICANT PIMPLE on the face as well as the most obstinate running sores that afflict humanity. These are not idle assertions. Sixteen years experience has abundantly proved these facts. If you have any kind of cutaneous disease that has been pronounced incurable do not despair until you have tried this Lotion.

Thousands have been Restored to Society

Through the instrumentality of this great skin purifier, who had been living lives of obscurity on account of some unsightly eruption on the face. It is

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER.

Tan, sun-burn, and freckles are speedily removed by its use, leaving the skin soft and fair as an infant's. It will also remove warts without fail.
Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion. It is the sovereign remedy for a thousand and one ills to which all are subject. For

BURNS AND SCALDS

It is invaluable, removing all pain and soreness most speedily.

CUTS, BRUISES, AND SCRATCHES,

When bound up in this Lotion, will soon be forgotten. Chilblains and frosted feet are cured by two thorough applications according to directions. This is worth the price of a dozen bottles to any one; and, what is better, the chilblains will not return. For sale by druggists generally.
SOLON PALMER, Agent,
No. 36 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.
WILSON, PETER, & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.
oct 1 eod3&w4

Greenbacks are Good,
BUT
ROBACK'S ARE BETTER.
STOMACH BITTERS.
Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular stomach bitters in use.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangements of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.
C. W. ROBACK, Compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier, and Blood Pills, Distiller and Manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies and all kinds of finest Liquors, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity, at Nos. 56, 58, 60, and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, O.
Sold by RAYMOND & CO., BURKHARDT BROS. and GOTTSCHALK & CO., Louisville. a18 dly

FOUTE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a permanent cure in every kind of Piles, two bottles in LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the skin. In case of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 1 bottle in 1,000 returned, and those were Fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humor. Sold everywhere. All dealers must warrant it. For sale in Louisville by GEO. H. CARY, 341 Market st. dly

PIANO-FORTES, SHEET MUSIC, &C.,
At No. 3 Fourth st., under U. S. Hotel.
[illegible] Also SCHOOL BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c.
s2 d3m F. BAUER, Agt.

Rally to the Rescue!

atriots, Prepare for Next Week!

Freemen of Kentucky, you have before you a ek of earnest work and determined exertion eparatory to the great struggle for the preser- tion of our political rights, which will take ce next week. The coming Presidential ection is the first in which the maintenance of e Union of our fathers and the preservation of r Federal Constitution have been directly volved in the issue. The supporters of Mr. ncoln's re-election arrogate to themselves the me of the Union party, but that is a cheat, for y are openly advocating a Union which would deprived of all our former constitutional arantees of life, liberty, and property, and to ther this revolution their demand is Consti- ion and Union, not as they were, but as they ght to be. This is the one great and absorb- question for the consideration of freemen, o know their rights, and have the intelligence d courage to maintain them. The only test the polls on the 8th day of November will be NION or DISUNION. GENERAL GEORGE McCLELLAN is the candidate who will give ack the Union as it was and the Constitu- it is. Abraham Lincoln is the candi- te who has proclaimed "to whom it may con- rn" that no proposition for a restoration of ce and the Union will ever be considered hich has not the abolition of slavery as its basis. e argument is that slavery was the cause of the bellion, and must therefore be extirpated; t it is not necessary to show again that this not the fact. The time for the discussion such questions has passed, and we are now struggle for the preservation of the Union, e integrity of the Constitution, and the en- rcement of civil law over the imperious man- tes of military law. Freemen of Kentucky, e you prepared for the contest? Are you ady to vote for McClellan and the Union, cClellan and Constitutional Freedom, McClel- n and a PERMANENT RESTORATION OF PEACEFUL UNION, by thoroughly defeating e rebel armies, taking their strong places, and rsuing a rigid protective policy as to private operty and unarmed soldiers, and a lenient urse as to private soldiers? Those who vote r Lincoln, vote to destroy the old Union, for e abolition leaders say "we can have no Union it was," but "we shall have a more glorious nion in the future," and the Boston Liberator, th the names of Lincoln and Johnson at the ad of its columns, places directly below em the motto, "The Constitution is a ague with death and a covenant with ell." Those who vote for Lincoln do so ith the full knowledge that General Fre- nont has placed on record the opinion "that is administration has been politically, militari- and financially a failure;" that Wade and nter Davis charged him with the usurpation f power and an interference with the preroga- ives of the legislative branch of the govern- ent; and that he absolutely refuses to interfere it. the arbitrary acts of his military satraps. he issue is clear and distinct, and we say to all atriots, Democrats, conservatives, lovers of e Union, that the time for action has come! Work with your neighbors in earnest during he week, and let them know that the election f McClellan will be the harbinger of returning and restored happiness, such as blessed ur country before the success of a sectional bolition party brought a blight upon it. Work gainst those who trample upon the constitu- ion, and suspend all the laws which give pro- ection to constitutional liberty. Work for the oble standard-bearers of the Union Democracy,

McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON,

nd in their success, we will be assured of the

RESTORED GOOD OLD UNION,
OUR UNPOLLUTED OLD CONSTITUTON,
OUR OLD PEACE AND PROSPERITY,
ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

A Union of love and happiness, and not a coun- ry subjugated and wasted;—the Union which Washington and his compeers gave to us, and he country which we have acquired by the arts of peace or the prowess of our united nation in war:

The Union of Hearts; the Union of Hands
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of Lakes; the Union of Lands;
And the FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER!

Work! work! work! Good men must unite, when bad men combine, and, therefore, we ask all conservative men, irrespective of past po- itical prejudices, to GIVE ONE WEEK'S WORK TO THEIR COUNTRY.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—The fact that Matilda Heron has played Camille a greater number of s than any actor or actress has any other aracter in the same space of time is the strong- est eulogy upon her wonderful rendition of the part. Criticism may be directed against her unfavorably, but in the delineation of passionate tragedy she wields great power over her audi- tors, and the public heart is moved by the magic of her power. As there are many stran- gers in our city who have never seen Miss Heron n Camille, it is fortunate that a necessity for rehearsals has delayed the production of new drama "The Mysteries of the Temple Paris" until to-morrow night, so that she ll repeat it this evening.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—M'lle Marie Zoe repeated e vivid impression which she made on our ublic last season by her performance of the rench Spy last night. She is the very poetry grace, and, in her celerity of action, is as gile as a fawn. Her *poses* are statuesque, and r pantomime is so expressive, that, like Juliet the balcony, "She speaks, yet she says noth- g." Nature has done much for Zoe, while udy and practice have added to her attractive- ess. French Spies have been as numerous in e dramatic theatres as military spies have been f late years in the theatre of war, and Manager mons, having secured the services of Zoe, we ust expect our city to be taken by storm after e has scouted the ground a little.

DISGUSTING.—In passing up Third street last ening, between Market and Jefferson, a num- r of men and boys were congregated around drunken woman, lying upon the pavement, wailing the loss of a child with a profusion of illes and sobs. A pure young girl in innocent ars, is a sight full of touching beauty, and hile our own eyes moisten, we can pause to kind word of sympathy for her; but to a woman with an abandoned air, in blub- s, her breath heavy with the fumes of liquor, a disgusting scene, perfectly revolting to man'ty.

OUISVILLE AS A TOBACCO MART.—There were hogsheads of tobacco sold in Louisville the year which closed yesterday, and tock now on hand is 7,934. The increase sales over last year is 26,610 hhds. We com- re the sales for four years past:

1, hhds sold............................20,824
2 "   " 28,905
3 "   " 34,713
4 "   " 63,323

The increase of sales since 1861 has been out 211 per cent.

KENTUCKY BRIGADE.—Gen. Watkins's brig- e of Kentucky cavalry, consisting of the 4th, , and 7th Kentucky regiments, arrived in city yesterday, direct from the front, to be mounted. The men have seen much hard vice in the field, and sadly stand in need of t. It will require some weeks to remount the iments and equip the men for a new cam- gn in the field. Kentucky extends a warm lcome and a proud greeting to the bronzed erans.

INE POTATOES.—The very finest potatoes, thout exception, that we have seen this year, e brought to us yesterday by Mr. J. F. wartz, of Clark county, Indiana. We don't h like to see Kentucky potatoes beaten, but fear that Schwartz has fairly done it. If the tucky farmers can prove the contrary, let a send us their *specimens*.

hwartz's potatoes are the "Peach Blos- ." Can Kentuckians give us any *b tter* ens?"

OBBED.—A man named P. G. Rubel, who been drinking considerably on Saturday t, fell down in the street, and, while p, was robbed of his watch and a small unt of money before the officer found him. ue to the thief has yet been discovered.

[illegible] DIERS.—We are informed that New York soldiers on duty at this and [illegible] from other portions of the , have been furloughed and sent home to

The sun shone brightly yesterday, and day was one of beauty.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., AND TRADE REGULATIONS. As a general thing, the trade regulations of the Treasury Department are somewhat complicated, and subject to many constructions. In many instances the agents find themselves in embarrassing situations, and it becomes a delicate matter to exercise their legal functions at all. One of the most peculiar arrangements now affects a small strip of territory bordering on the Cumberland river. When General Rosecrans was in command of the Department of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Murfreesboro, all territory lying north of Duck river was regarded as within Federal lines, and subject to the privileges of trade, as prescribed by the regulations of the Treasury Department. An agent was appointed for Clarksville, entrusted with the interests of the Government in that section of the country. The regulations were enforced, and everything worked smoothly until within the past two months. A strange peculiarity now debars the people of this section from any trade whatever, and the agent at Clarksville is powerless to act. Formerly, the north bank of Duck river was regarded as the advance southern line of the territory under the protection of Federal power, but now, according to the published order of General Thomas, the south bank of Duck river is the north line of that portion of Tennessee under his immediate protection. Clarksville is still garrisoned by Federal troops, and is regarded as within the Department of the Cumberland, but, according to army lines established by published orders, it is not included in any of the military departments. It stands isolated, a strip of territory not recognized by the Federal Government. This peculiar arrangement, the result of an oversight, denies to the people the privileges of trade. To permit the transportation of a single article of goods to the port of Clarksville is a violation of Treasury regulations, and as much of a contraband proceeding as sending goods into the very heart of the Confederacy. The arrangement seriously affects the interests of the people.

Trade at Clarksville is at a perfect stand-still. No business of any kind is doing. Winter is approaching, and the people are suffering for the bare necessities of life. Not even family supplies can be obtained from any point. Households are without sugar, tea, coffee, and other articles of consumption. Woollen garments are wanted, shoes are needed, and all the paraphernalia of a wardrobe is in demand. We feel sure that the case is the result of an oversight, for some four weeks ago a petition was sent to Gen. Thomas, praying that goods, to the amount of $100,000 per month, might be permitted as the regular allowance for the port of Clarksville, under the Treasury regulations. The General made an indorsement upon the back of the petition, recommending that the goods be permitted. This recommendation simply amounts to nothing. The agents of the Treasury Department cannot act upon it. Clarksville and the surrounding country remain beyond the pale of Federal authority.

The only remedy is for General Thomas to publish an order including Clarksville and this strip of territory within his army lines. As soon as this is done, the regulations of the Treasury Department can be enforced, and nothing more will be wanted to insure to Clarksville the privileges of trade. We make this brief statement hoping that it may meet the eye of General Thomas. We feel confident that as soon as the fact comes to his knowledge he will remedy the evil without delay, by publishing a new order establishing his army lines so as to include the section bordering on the Cumberland river.

ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS.—Yesterday, we were kindly shown through the Louisville Ornamental Iron-works, Gardner & Cunningham, No. 304 Green street, and were surprised at the thrift of the whole establishment, and the skill, as manifested by the workmanship, in every department. The wrought-iron safes, in the manufacture of which no firm in the West can excel Messrs. Gardner & Cunningham are productions of ingenuity, skill, and perfect workmanship. The firm fills orders to almost every part of the State for ornamental railing. This branch of business receives particular attention, and the railing is beautiful in design and durable in build. Yesterday, an iron cell, manufactured expressly for the Laurel county jail, was shipped to that part of the State. The cell is composed wholly of iron bars firmly riveted together. In dimensions it is ten feet square by seven and a half feet high. Louisville may well be proud of her iron manufactures. But few cities in the West can compete with our own in this particular branch of skill and industry.

☞ There are very few of our readers that have not made a purchase of a Book at the Cosmopolitan Gift Book-store on Fourth street, and most of our citizens are familiar with the liberal manner in which transactions are made. But our country readers—who intend purchasing Books, Albums, Bibles, and Prayer Books, or anything usually kept in a first-class book-store—will, by visiting the "Cosmopolitan," find all kinds of fireside reading (and all know there is no way in which a winter evening can be passed more agreeably and pleasantly) and Books for Libraries at the lowest published rates. But the most extraordinary part of the transaction is the presentation of an article to every purchaser. The store is usually thronged with book-buyers, and all are pleased with the wonderful liberality that characterizes the establishment and are astonished at the value many receive for a small amount of money. *

REBEL PRISONERS.—Forty-four rebel enlisted men, prisoners of war, were forwarded from the Military Prison in this city yesterday afternoon to Camp Douglas. Seventy-three deserters from the rebel army and forty-four citizens, charged with disloyalty, were paroled and sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war. To the latter number, the State of Indiana will prove the Garden of Eden.

NEW FIRM.—Woodruff & Co., heretofore engaged in business on Main street, between Second and Third, have purchased the establishment of Nock, Hall, & Co., on the south side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets. The new firm will preserve the reputation of the old. They are gentlemen of well-known enterprise, and deserve to prosper.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Gardner, the skillful Oculist and Aurist, who has been meeting with great success in Indianapolis and other cities, is now at the Louisville Hotel, and can be consulted daily for deafness and all diseases of the eye. From our exchanges we learn of several cures he has performed, which entitle him to the confidence of the afflicted as a successful Oculist and Aurist.

☞ We call attention to the advertised sale of buggies and horses, at Shockency's stable, to take place Saturday next.

☞ S. G. Henry & Co.'s large clothing sale will come off this morning (Tuesday). The sale will commence with a splendid line of men's and officers' buck gauntlets and gloves and carpet-bags received since their last sale.

☞ J. V. Gilbert & Co. will sell out the Kentucky Eating House this morning at 10 o'clock. Sale takes place on the premises on Jefferson street, two doors below Fifth street. See advertisements.

Osgood's India Cholagogue

Is not only an effectual remedy for Fever and Ague, but is equally applicable to Liver Complaint, Jaundice, enlargement of the Liver, also enlargement of the Spleen, called *Ague Cake*, and the various forms of bilious indigestion. These, with the other varied affections of bilious climates, arising from a common *miasmal cause*, are only modifications of the *same disease*, and equally controlled by the *same remedy*. Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers. nov1 eod3

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS AT REDUCED RATES, 516 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS.—Otis & Co. have a larger stock of goods at present than they have had at any time during this season. Their stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Silk Hats, and Straw Goods is of numerous and desirable styles, and their assortment of plain, invisible, and fancy head-nets, bugle trimming, cloak ornaments, and ball buttons is among their latest arrivals, and will be sold at the lowest prices. o30 tf

☞ Cannon & Byers, 522 Main street, received yesterday Eugenias, Caps, Saratogas, and Turbans in Silk, white and black, straw, and felt. Also white pearl and brown hemp Bonnets, Scotch Plaid and Velvet Ribbons, and all desirable novelties in their line, to which they call the attention of milliners and merchants. o22

☞ Those in want of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Trunks, Traveling-bags, Valises, Whips, [illegible], and Spurs, Buckskin Money Vests and Belts, Rubber Clothing, for men and beast, will consult their own interest by calling at the Saddlery Warehouse of Samuel Baker, 609 Main street, next door above Louisville Hotel. a25 dtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Fur Trade in Cincinnati.

☞ *During the many years we have been selling* LADIES' FURS, *our stock has never been so complete as at the present time, covering everything connected with the business, such as* MUFFS; CAPES; COLLARS; VICTORINES; CUFFS *of every description.*

Also Ladies' and Misses' HOODS *of Fur, Velvet, and Silk;* SKATING CAPS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS; ROBES *of all kinds; &c.*

WHOLESALE and RETAIL buyers are invited to come and see us before they purchase.

WM. DODD & CO.,
HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
144 Main street,
Cincinnati.

o25 Tu&Fr2w&w2

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only *Harmless, True, and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown* without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY 81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. o6 dly

J. HINZEN. E. ROZEN

HINZEN & ROZEN,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

ALSO AGENTS FOR

Mason & Hamline's Cabinet Organs,

THE BEST MAKE IN THE MARKET,!

Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh,
jy27 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. P. Barnes's Extra Gold Pens.

SIZES & PRICES Old pens repaired in the best manner for fifty cents (and stamp) each.	Pens only	Pens, silver extension cases	Pens, rubber reverse holders	Pens, silver and ebony holders and boxes
No. 0 or Ladies	$1 00	$3 00		$1 50
No. 1 or Medium	1 50	2 50		2 00
No. 2 or Large	1 75	2 75	$3 25	2 25
No. 3 or Commercial	2 00	3 50	[illegible]	2 75
No. 4 or Engrossing	2 50	4 50	4 00	3 50
No. 5 or Union	3 00	5 00		4 00
No. 6 or Mammoth	3 50	5 50		4 50
No. 7 or Masonic, extra fine	4 00	6 00		5 [illegible]
No. 3 Eureka	2 50	4 00	4 [illegible]	3 25
No. 6 Eureka	3 50	5 00		4 50

All pens bear my *trade mark*, "C. P. BARNES EXTRA, LOU., KY.," for which I have secured the *copyright*, and are warranted 14 carats fine and perfect in every respect. Sent by mail or express to any part of the country on receipt of price and *return charges*. Persons ordering will please state the size and style desired, whether hard or soft, fine or coarse; and if the pen should fail to please or prove defective, will have the privilege of exchanging it. A premium of fifteen per cent allowed on orders of $25 or over, and twenty-five per cent on those of $100. Liberal discount made to the trade. PEN and WATCH circular and price list sent FREE. Address C. P. BARNES,
Dealer in Gold Pens and American Watches,
535 Main street, corner Sixth,
sep1 dly Louisville, Ky.

KROMER'S (Upham's) HAIR DYE.

50 CENTS A BOX.

Boxes larger than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED to please. This article has been thoroughly tested by DR. CHILTON, of New York, and Profs. Booth and Garrett, of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous ingredients, and the material composing it will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. Dr. Zane's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.

Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of over thirty years and has [illegible] proved [illegible].

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up entirely of substances that have a specific effect upon the generative organs. Most persons associate the idea of operations upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The Specific of Dr. Rand is not intended as an EVACUATING MEDICINE. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired recuperative organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity before swallowing them, which plan we would always recommend, as affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

o4 dly

R. C. Hill's Celebrated
GOLD PEN
MANUFACTORY.

333 THIRD STREET. 407 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The largest, heaviest, and best Pen for the money in the market.

My pens are 14 and 16 carat fine, and guaranteed perfect in every respect. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list FREE.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CTS. and stamp

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.

The best at 333 Third street.

WATCHES

Repaired in the best style, on short notice, by experienced workmen, and warranted. Terms reasonable.
Address R. C. HILL,
Gold Pen Manufacturer & Dealer in American Watches.
s7 dtf

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.
sept16 d3m

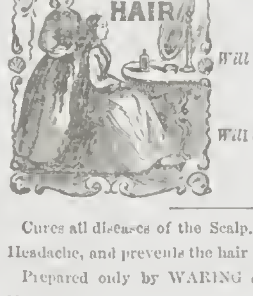
RENOVATION.

How often do we come in contact with persons who are always complaining of ill health! They never feel well—are either weak, debilitated, nervous, or have no appetite. We would say to this class procure a bottle of *Hoofland's German Bitters*, use it according to the directions, and you will soon be restored to health and vigor.

For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere at 75 cents per bottle. a29 eod

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. a29d3m.

KENDALL'S | The Best Hair Restorative and HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD!



Will stop the Hair from falling out.

Will cause the Hair to grow

TRY IT!

Cures all diseases of the Scalp. Also a sure cure for Headache, and prevents the hair from turning gray.

Prepared only by WARING & CO., 35 Dey street New York.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Agents,
o21 d3m Louisville, Ky.

VOUCHERS.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for good Vouchers of Quartermasters' and Commissary and all valid Claims against the Government.
H. W. HAWES,
c1 dlm Southwest corner Main and Second sts.

FINE CIGARS—
[illegible] Regalia Cigars;
5,000 [illegible] do do;
[illegible] do do pure Havana
4,000 [illegible] do do;
[illegible] do do;
[illegible] GEO. W. WICKS,
o21 d6 315 Main st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE JEWELLERY, SADDLERS' AND SEWING NEEDLES, AND VARIETY GOODS AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, will be peremptorily sold, at Auction-Rooms, a large and varied assortment of fine and common Jewellery, embracing almost every article kept in a Jewellery establishment. To which will be added a large lot of Saddlers' Harness Needles and Awls, Crowley's Sewing Needles, Gold Pens and Pencils, with a variety of other articles too numerous to advertise.

☞ The special attention of dealers is called to this sale.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
n1 d2 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

MACKEREL, WHITE FISH, TOBACCO, CIGARS, COAL OIL, CANNED FRUITS, AND RETAIL STOCK OF GROCERIES, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY AT AUCTION.

THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-rooms, a fine lot of prime No. 3 Mackerel and White Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, fine Smoking Tobacco, Canned Lobsters and Peaches, English Mustard, Horseradish, Spices, and other Groceries. To which will be added 2 bbls Coal Oil and a retail stock of Family Groceries and Fancy Articles; also an invoice of Blank Books, Stationery, Miscellaneous Books, and other useful and desirable articles.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
n1 d1 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

PUBLIC SALE, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864, AT J. W. SHOCKENCY'S STABLE, CORNER MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CURTAIL MY BUSINESS to a great extent, and reduce my stock, I will offer for sale, at my stable, twenty No. 1 well-broke sound buggy and rockaway horses; also, a large lot of nearly new buggies and rockaways, all in good repair and running trim. Also, several sets nearly new harness, both double and single.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms of sale.—All sums of fifty dollars and over credit until the 1st day of January, 1865, with negotiable notes payable in bank.

n1 n4 dtd J. W. SHOCKENCY.

Government Sale.

I WILL SELL, ON THE 10th INST., AT 10 O'CLOCK, [illegible] at the Ordnance Repair Shops, corner Fourteenth and Rowan streets, the following Government Stores (condemned), viz: A quantity of Large Saddles, Hames, Rope, Leather, Boxes, Cans, Barrels, &c. W. W. ALLNUTT,
n1 dtd Auctioneer.

OFFICE of S. G. HENRY & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 29, 1864.

WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO our Fourth Large Cash Sale of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, AND SHOES,

Which will take place on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1 & 2, 1864.

ON TUESDAY—

OVER FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,

Consisting of an excellent and full line of

[illegible] and [illegible] Beaver and Seal-skin Overcoats;
Black Cloth and Fancy Cassimere Frocks;
Fancy Cassimere Full and Half Suits;
Black Union Cassimere and Fancy Pants;
Also [illegible] Satinet Pants.

☞ This stock of Clothing is well worth the attention [illegible]

ON WEDNESDAY

EIGHT HUNDRED CASES

Men's, Boys', and Youths' Kip and Full Stock Boots;
Men's Kip and Buff Brogans and Balmorals;
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fall Wear.

Special attention is called to

50 cases Men's extra [illegible] Calf Boots;
Good Cavalry and Calf Water-proof Boots.

[illegible] sold [illegible] auction.

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
o31 d3 Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES
BY T. ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold, without reserve, [illegible] and Brogans, among which will be found extensive lines of Men's Grain and Calf Boots, Balmorals, and Heavy Brogans, Boys' and Youths' prime Boots, and Women's, Misses', and Children's line seasonable sewed and [illegible] stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 10 A. M., without reserve, 500 lots assorted Dry Goods, invoices of Stock Goods, Small Wares, Hats, Caps, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., will be sold a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, embracing lots, [illegible] and [illegible] and brown Muslins and Drills, [illegible], Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Mittens, [illegible], Knit Goods, [illegible], Hosiery, [illegible] Underwear, Over-shirts, Dress Goods, and Small Wares.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, embracing extensive lines of [illegible], Business Coats, black and Fancy Cassimere and Satinet Suits, Vests, &c.

Terms cash (bankable funds).

T. ANDERSON & CO.,
o21 d4 Auctioneers.

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF VARIOUS VEN. EXPONAS FROM the District Court of the United States for the Kentucky District at Louisville, the undersigned will, on Thursday, November 3d, 1864, offer for sale, at the Custom-house, in the city of Louisville, to the highest bidder, a large lot of goods, consisting of Lace Shawls, Fancy Mantles, Black Silk Mantles, [illegible], Fancy [illegible], Trimmings, Dry Goods, Jewellery, [illegible], Hardware, [illegible], &c., &c.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for inspection (by ladies only) on Wednesday, 2d inst., from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal.
o21 dtd

Kentucky Eating-House at Auction

BY J. V. GILBERT.

ON TUESDAY next, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at auction, on the premises, on Jefferson, two doors below Fifth street, the Lease of the House, which runs two years and ten months at $50 per month. At the same time we will sell all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Furniture and Bedding for four rooms, on the second and third floors, and one of the best Cooking Ranges in the city; and all the Tables and Table Ware in the Restaurant.

Terms cash, and sale positively without reserve.

J. V. GILBERT,
o28 d4 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED AND STOCK HORSES, MULES, COWS, HOGS, SHEEP, CROP, AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, at the farm of Mr. John Burks, in Jefferson county, six miles from the city, and between the Taylorsville and Shelbyville turnpikes, his entire crop of Corn, Potatoes, and Hay; Blooded and Work Horses, Mules, Oxen, Milch Cows, Beef Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Carts, and Farming Implements, and in fact everything usually found or raised on a large farm.

☞ Special attention is called to this sale, and especially to the fine Blooded Stock, which is generally admitted to be the best in Jefferson county. The sale will be positive, as Mr. Burks intends quitting the farming and stock-raising business.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
o28 d7 Auctioneer.

Large Government Sale.

I WILL SELL, AT THE OLD OAKLAND RACE Course, near the city, a large lot of HORSES and MULES, from six to eight hundred head (condemned). Sale commences on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continues from day to day until all are sold. Speculators and the public are especially invited to the sale. W. W. ALLNUTT,
o27 d8 Auctioneer.

I. GRAUMAN,

THE WELL-KNOWN AUCTIONEER, ONCE MORE offers his services to the public here and in the surrounding neighborhood. He will attend to all out-door sales. Also will receive consignments of all kinds of Merchandise and new and second-hand Furniture at his Auction-rooms, No. 100 north side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Liberal advances will be made on consignments. Fifteen years' experience is a guaranty to the public, both consignors and buyers.

☞ Remember the place—between Fourth and Fifth on Market. I. GRAUMAN,
o6 dlm Auctioneer.

FURS! FURS!

AT

LOW PRICES.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST, I am now receiving a large stock of

LADIES' FURS, HATS, CAPS, AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

All of which were bought during "Panic week" at very low prices.

Ladies in want of Furs will find it to their interest to examine my stock.

WM. F. OSBORN,
225 Main st., between Second and Third.
o15

Louisville's Great Luxury Stand
AT O'BRYAN & CLARK'S,
409 Fourth, bet. Green & Jefferson,

WHERE, IF YOU CALL, YOU WILL NOT RE- turn without being satisfied that you can be furnished with the best of GROCERIES; the finest Coffee and Sugar at the very lowest prices; also Dick Moore's old brand XX OYSTERS, large and delicious, always fresh or no sale at this stand; also BUTTER, EGGS, and FRESH FISH of all kinds.

It is THE stand in Louisville of the kind. Please give us a call and see if we advertise to furnish customers or to disappoint them in prices and quality.

You will also find this the best GAME DEPOT in Louisville as soon as the season opens; also of DRESSED POULTRY of all kinds.

Never shall be disappointed if in our power to prevent it. All we ask is call and see. o19 dlm

Dividend Notice—Redemption of Scrip.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.

Agency at Louisville, No. 413 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, over D. O'Hara's [illegible].

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A SCRIP DIVIDEND [illegible]

REDEMPTION OF SCRIP.

[illegible] the years 1857 and [illegible]

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Agent
Continental Ins. Co. N. Y.
o28 d3 No. 413 Main st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

CAREY & CALVERT............Proprietors
D. A. SARZEDAS............Stage Manager
T. J. CAREY............Treasurer.

☞ Second night of the talented Artiste MATILDA HERON, who will appear [illegible] in her great character of CAMILLE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, will be acted the thrilling Play of

CAMILLE,
OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.

Camille............Matilda Heron.

To conclude with the Farce of
[illegible]

☞ In rehearsal the new Play of the MYSTERIES OF THE TEMPLE OF PARIS, in which Miss Heron will appear.

☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts; Orchestra Seats $1; Private Boxes $5 & $8; Second Tier 50 cts; Gallery 25 cts; Colored Boxes 50 cts.

☞ Doors open at 7 and Curtain rises at ¼ to 8 o'clock.

☞ Box Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.

WOOD'S THEATRE,

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts

DUFFIELD & FLYNN............Managers.
S. T. SIMONS............Acting Manager.
J. W. ALBAUGH............Stage Manager.
J. S. BRENAER............Director of Music.

☞ Second night of the engagement of the accomplished Actress M'lle MARIE ZOE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, will be performed the great play of the

FRENCH SPY.

Henri St. Alme............}
Hamet............} M'lle Marie Zoe.
Mathilde............}

To conclude with the
DEAD SHOT.

☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle & Parquette 75 cts; Private Boxes $5; Second Tier 35 cts.

☞ Seats in the Dress Circle may be secured without extra charge.

☞ Doors open at ¼ to 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

TROTTING MATCH.

Woodlawn Race Course,

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st,

Double Team, for $250 each, $125 forfeit; mile heats, 3 best in 5.

1. R. [illegible] names b. m. Maud Brooks and b. m. [illegible]
[illegible] names ch. m. Gentle Annie and b. m. Jewett.

☞ Race to commence at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Cars will leave the depot at 1:15.

☞ Pools for sale by Messrs. Alfriend & Co.

WM. E. MILTON, Sec'y.
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 31, 1864. o31 [illegible]

Grand Masquerade Ball

AT MASONIC HALL

On TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, for the benefit of a Soldier's Widow. Tickets $1 50.
Supper at 12 o'clock. o28 d6

STEAMBOATS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
NICK LONGWORTH............Master.
Will leave Portland, Wednesday [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
n1 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.
IRON CITY............Master.
Will leave as above this day, Nov. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
n1 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.
BERMUDA............T. C. [illegible], Master.
Will leave as above this day, Nov. 1, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
n1 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON............[illegible], Master.
Will leave as above this day, Nov. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
n1 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.
N. B. The Tarascon will give through receipts for Bowling Green and Green River freight.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
SCIENCE............[illegible], Master.
Will leave city wharf Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
o31 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
FLORA............EMORY L. [illegible], Master.
Will leave Portland Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
o28 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

REGULAR PACKETS—U. S. MAIL LINE FOR CINCINNATI,
Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern Trains.
The Magnificent passenger steamers
MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, Master,
GEN. LYTLE, ———, Master.
One of the above steamers will leave the above port daily at 11 o'clock A. M., and the steamer G. T. DUMONT or REBECCA will leave for the same port daily at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent,
jy21 Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third st.

For Madison, Carrollton, and Vevay.
The fine passenger steamer D. H. [illegible], BURNS, Master, will leave the city wharf for the above and intermediate ports every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 M. respectively. For freight or passage apply on board or to
o2 CROPPER, PATTON, & CO., Agents.

1863. 1864.

LOUISVILLE and HENDERSON

U. S. MAILBOATS

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson connecting at Evansville with the

Cairo and Evansville Packets.

The new and light-draft steamers MORNING STAR and TARASCON will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

NOTICE.

All freight and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 3 o'clock P. M.

d17 dtf J. H. BUNCE, Sup't.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,

FINE

CLOTHING

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STS.,
Under the National Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

o22 d3m is

R. M. INGALLS,
Commission Merchant
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, & WOOL HATS
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
No. 436 Main street, near Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

On consignment a general stock of staple and fine BOOTS, SHOES, and WOOL HATS, suitable for fall and winter wear, which are offered at less than present Eastern cost, to which the attention of dealers and others seeking investment is invited. a1 dtf&w8

IMPORTED
BULBOUS ROOTS.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE—

CROWN IMPERIALS, various colors;
TULIPS, " "
CROCUS, " "
LILLIUM, " "
SNOW-DROP, " "
NARCISSUS, " "
IRIS, " "
HYACINTHS;

And a good assortment of HYACINTH GLASSES.

☞ Orders by mail filled promptly.

o9 d&Su1m PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

ATTENTION, DEALERS!

NICHOLAS LEMOS

304 Main st., north side, bet. Third and Fourth (with Tait, Sou, & Co.), Louisville, Ky.,

HAS ON HAND A LARGE AND OLD SELECTED stock of CIGARS of the following brands, which he offers to the trade lower than any other house in the West:

Henry Clay,	Nueva Albion,	Robinson Crusoe,
Punch,	[illegible],	[illegible],
El Sol,	Washington,	Patron Amato,
Tip Top,	[illegible],	La Rosa Santiago,
Tycoon,	[illegible],	La Rutica,
Lock of Ky.,	Cavantes,	American Eagle,
Port Tobacco,	[illegible],	[illegible],
[illegible],	[illegible],	La Union.

Also [illegible] boxes Gold Leaf Tobacco, Big Lick, Killickinick, and every [illegible] tobacco.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms cash.

o2 d3m is

CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS AND HAY-PRESSES.

[illegible] MANUFACTURING PORTABLE [illegible] SAW-MILLS and [illegible] PRESSES for [illegible] We can fill orders [illegible]

SAW-MILLS AND HAY-PRESSES

[illegible] and will guarantee [illegible] give [illegible]

Southwest corner Green [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

d1 d3m

SMOKING TOBACCO—
[illegible] Big Lick Smoking Tobacco [illegible]
3 [illegible] do [illegible]
2 [illegible] Killickinick do [illegible]
In store and for sale by GEO. W. WICKS,
o21 d6 315 Main st.

TOBACCO NAILS—
[illegible] Tobacco Box Nails;
[illegible] do;
[illegible] do;
In store and for sale by GEO. W. WICKS
o21 d6 315 Main st.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EVENING DESPATCHES.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

A gentleman who for twelve months has been attempting to get away from the South, succeeded several days ago in reaching our lines, and is now in this city. He occupied a responsible position under the Confederate Government, and had abundant opportunities for learning the real condition of affairs in that section. He represents that the conscription is actively progressing, and that persons between 16 and 55 are being sent to the army. Telegraph operators and railroad employes continue exempt.

The rebel authorities are making every effort to get every available man into the army.

About 30,000 of the new levies have been sent to reinforce Lee.

Hood's army numbers about 30,000.

There are a few troops besides these two armies, and they are scattered over the South. There are only forty men as Provost Guard at Fredericksburg, Va.

There appears to be a sufficiency of substantial food, and luxuries can at many places be procured.

This gentleman says thousands of the soldiers would, if they could, escape from the service, and, in some sections, if any opportunity offered, the Union feeling would emphatically manifest itself. He bought some gold before he left Richmond, paying twenty-five dollars in Confederate money for one dollar in coin.

After Early's defeat in the valley, a dollar in gold could not be bought for less than thirty dollars in paper.

He says no one out of the Confederacy can have a correct idea of the general effects of the ravages of war on both agriculture and trade.

Michael McClusky, formerly Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has recovered from wounds received in battle, and been elected a member of the rebel Congress from the Memphis district.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The bear clique on gold are said to control from five to seven million dollars in gold.

Their operations commenced this morning by throwing $1,000,000 cash gold in the market. It is said to have been borrowed from the Treasury. This happened, however, to come in the face of a large export demand, aided by a strong bull operation, and the effect on the market was scarcely appreciable. The price opened at 223.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The trial of Col. North, the New York State agent, charged with complicity in the recently discovered election frauds, commenced to-day before a military commission. Judge Porter, Wm. Kelly, and Tom Fuller, the commissioners appointed by Gov. Seymour to investigate the action of the Government, are in session at Willard's Hotel.

The Post says they are to have an interview with the President this afternoon or to-morrow.

Some of the slaveholders in the lower part of Maryland are holding their slaves to try the question of emancipation in the courts.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following official news: "By an attack by Mosby upon a heavily guarded wagon train of the enemy, near Bunker Hill, in which, although unable to bring off any booty on account of the heavy guard which attended, he killed one General, captured and killed various others, and made good his retreat." It will be remembered that Gen. Duffie was captured, and was seen alive and well by a prisoner who escaped.

Richmond papers gave out a few days since that Mosby would hereafter murder the Yankee prisoners whom he might take in retaliation for the murder of several of his own men.

Gen. Duffie was a son of Rev. Dr. Duffie, an eminent Presbyterian divine of Detroit, and entered the service at the first outbreak of the rebellion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

A vessel arriving here reports speaking, on Thursday last, the gunboat Mobile in chase of the pirate Tallahassee. Another vessel reports that the United States steamer Tuscarora visited the British West India Island of Grenada on the 22d ult. for a supply of coal, but the authorities would not let her have it, and ordered her to leave the port.

According to the Richmond Examiner the last gas-fitter in that city was conscripted the other day. He made an effort to get inside the Union lines, and was captured and sent to Castle Thunder.

A special to the Times from Washington says: Government transports having been fired into on the Potomac, an expedition was sent down to the vicinity of Wycomoco Inlet and burned, and also the residences known as harbors for rebel sympathizers and guerrillas were destroyed.

The Times correspondent with Butler's army gives the details of the manner in which two of our brigades fell into the rebel trap on Thursday. When General Weitzell reached the Williamsburg road, he found a wide open space and disconnected redoubts on either side of the highway. The place seemed favorable for a demonstration, as the works seemed only feebly manned, the enemy using only one gun on the redoubts to the right of the roads. Weitzell deemed it prudent to assail and capture the works, and sent into the assault Colonel Cullum's and Fairchild's brigades. The troops advanced gallantly with a cheer to within a few hundred yards of the work on the right, when suddenly the other work opened a deadly cross fire of grape and shrapnel, and our troops were in a trap from which there was little chance of escaping. The majority of both brigades were made prisoners.

By the arrival of the mail, via Fortress Monroe, we have North Carolina dates of the 27th. The late frosts have materially checked the yellow fever, which is abating. The medical authorities say it will not be safe for parties to return who have not been exposed to the fever until cold weather permanently sets in.

The report of the death of Colonel Heaton and son is incorrect. Both have recovered.

The number of deaths from the fever will not exceed 1,100, consisting mostly of citizens and refugees. The fever is said to have originated from a ship at the foot of Craven street, in Newbern, and was filled up last June by Captain Bradley with manure and barrels of old rotten meat."

The rebel papers appear to be unanimously in favor of arming the blacks.

The Editor of the Southern Confederate, writing to a paper from Richmond, says: The pressure brought to bear upon the authorities here, favoring the arming of the blacks, has been too strong to resist; hence, with gratitude, I am able to say officially that arrangements are now being made to arm, for the spring campaign, three hundred thousand slaves, whose masters are to be compensated by the Confederate Government. The slaves thus armed are to have their freedom and fifty acres of land each, which insures them permanent homes in the South.

A special to the Commercial from Washington says: Fears are entertained that General Grover, who was wounded in the late fight in the valley, will have to suffer amputation of his arm. Gen. Rawlins, Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff, is in the city to-day. The President said to day that he had received no news of importance, and that Sherman at last advices would hold Atlanta. President Lincoln addressed the [illegible] Massachusetts Regiment in a brief and cheerful speech to-day. He alluded to the change in Maryland since the First Massachusetts Regiment passed through. On their way home they would have the satisfaction of passing through free Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

The steamer Key Port arrived early this morning, having on board Major-General Halleck, his Chief of Staff, and Generals Barnard and Rawlins and Colonel Cott, who have been to the front.

The Dan Webster reports that loud cannonading was heard yesterday morning in General Butler's front before she left.

The Webster brought up 40 rebel officers from Colonel Doran, who were delivered to the Provost Marshal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.

The Confederate managers in the case of the St. Albans raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadian court to surrender up the raiders, intend appealing to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

It is reported that the Washington Government has notified England of their intention to increase their armament on the lakes for the purpose of protecting their frontier.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 31.

The official soldiers' vote received at the Secretary's office up to this date is as follows: Union 17,888; Democratic [illegible]. Union majority 12,656.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

The stock market is excited and unsettled. There are various causes at work for the recent movements of Grant's army, are still construed as unfavorably. The street is constantly full of rumors. The heaviest operators have been for several days laboring for a rise and continued their efforts throughout the recent army movements. Some persons predict a speedy fall, and say that the outside are preparing for a strong downward tendency.

The World's Army of the Potomac special says of the recent operations: Considering the extent of the movement and the number of men engaged, there was very little fighting. No cannon was used by either side at the time of the formation of our line of battle, when we placed several batteries in a position for the purpose of shelling the woods, which still intervened between our forces and the enemy's works. The reason [illegible] previously was that the woods were so extensive and dense as to render it almost impossible. After our batteries opened [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] fine. There was also some fighting as the former entered the woods, which separated the opposing armies. The loss on [illegible] either side. The result of the movement has been to drive the rebels three miles, the larger portion of which is thickly wooded, into fortifications [illegible] not quite as [illegible] in the front of Petersburg.

The Herald's special [illegible] with the cavalry says: The cavalry moved [illegible] some side [illegible] to the left of the army. [illegible] the 27th, and [illegible] the enemy's [illegible] [illegible]

The Herald's special from Butler's headquarters of the 28th says: It is evident that Lee is wholy acting on the defensive. Gen. Butler, having ascertained that they were strengthening their defensive lines, ordered the withdrawal of his troops. By dark most of the white force had fallen back to their old camp, the force held in reserve having gone forward to hold the original lines. The results of the Petersburg movement depend entirely on the army of the Potomac.

The Herald's special from Winchester on the 30th says: Up to this time everything is quiet at the front, and on Sheridan's left. The enemy is at Milford, and on the right holds the road hill, next to the strongest position to Fisher's Hill in the valley.

The Times Nashville letter says: Slocum has enough supplies at Atlanta to keep him all winter, while nearly a million of rations have been lodged at Chattanooga during the progress of the raid.

A Fortress Monroe letter to the Philadelphia Enquirer says: A fleet of sixteen steamers is now at Monroe, preparing to take ten thousand rebels for exchange to near Savannah. Two of the largest are now loading at Point Lookout. The fleet will sail in a week, in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Mulford.

The Charlotteville Chronicle has an account of Early's battle with Sheridan. The following is the statement: The rebel force of Wharton was on the right, then Welford's brigade of Kershaw's division, then Pegram, stretching across the pike, then Ramseur, then Kershaw, then Gordon, with Rosser to the left. After the success in the morning the men went to plundering, when the enemy suddenly attacked Gordon, Ramseur, and Kershaw. Gordon's division broke first, Ramseur's and Kershaw's next, and soon afterwards Pegram's and Wharton's took the panic. One brigade of Pegram's division stood as a rear-guard, but was finally routed by Custar.

The Raleigh Confederate states the ram Albemarle ran out in the sound recently on the 4th and destroyed a croton light-house, then put back through the enemy's fleet, and reached her destination safely.

The Charleston Mercury recounts at length the peace theory of Stephens's and the rebel Congress. Mr. Boyce says that the people of the rebellion live under a despotism, the rebel constitution has been violated by the rebel Congress by levying direct taxes, and the public faith forfeited. This paper also says that the late military disasters have encouraged the reconstructionists to raise their heads.

The Loudon Index says that 11,000 bales of Southern cotton were received in England during the month of September; 5,000 bales came from Matamoras.

A special to the Tribune from Cedar Creek on the 28th says: A reconnoissance was made to Woodstock two days ago along the back and middle roads, and the party also went toward Front Royal and up the Leroy Valley. The same day, the party, consisting of a detachment of Colonel Powell's cavalry, found a considerable body of dismounted cavalry holding the pass and road at Milford, about half-way to Leroy. After a little skirmishing, our cavalry returned. The information brought from near Woodstock is that Early's late army is reorganizing at Newmarket, having been reinforced by two divisions of infantry. Longstreet is positively said to be in command, having superseded Early.

The Times Washington special says: Information has been received that General Duffie was murdered by the guerillas who captured him.

Brig.-General T. E. G. Ransom, commanding the 17th army corps in Sherman's army, died at Rome, Ga., on Saturday last, of dysentery.

The Post's Washington special of the 31st says: The President has appointed Col. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster at the port of New York, Brevet Brig.-Gen. in the regular army for faithful and meritorious service.

Gold closed to-night at Gallagher's Exchange at 227.

Thomas H. Dudley, American Consul at Liverpool, has written to Secretary Seward that Henry D. Houghton, leader of the petition to the people of the United States from the people of the United Kingdom, is a member of the Southern Independence Association, organized to aid in securing the recognition of the Confederacy.

Lady [illegible] is to have a stall in the Liverpool fair to raise funds for the rebels.

Commodore Jas. B. Hull is ordered to the command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

Capt. C. McDougal has assumed the duties of commandant of the navy-yard at Mare Island.

Specimens of a new fractional currency, to supersede that now in circulation, have been prepared at the Treasury Department. Every effort will be made to guard against counterfeiting, which prevails to a large extent with the present issue.

Probably the new currency will be of different size, and graduated according to its denominations, than was published recently by Secretary Fessenden, and intended to be recommended in his message to Congress. With regard to the reception of legal tenders in payment of customs, it is not probable that he has formed one plan, or ever given intimations which will justify such a conclusion. That statement, like other speculations, is scarcely worthy of formal contradiction.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 31.

The Chattanooga and Coosa valleys having been pretty well eaten out, they will probably be abandoned. The railroad has been fully repaired, and eight or ten trains daily run to Atlanta.

Gov. Brown's withdrawal of the Georgia militia from the rebel army, has filled the country with guerillas, but the road is well guarded and patrolled.

The remains of Brigadier-General Ransom, late commanding the 4th division, 17th corps, and temporarily in command of the corps, left this city to-day in charge of his Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 26, 1864.

General Orders, No. 7.

It has come to the knowledge of the General Commanding that persons in this military district, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed at the ensuing election, under the false pretence that the military meditate illegal interference.

A more effectual means of inciting the large rebel element in our midst to acts of violence, and of deterring peaceable and orderly citizens from attending the polls, could not be well devised.

The Commanding General is resolved, so far as the means at his disposal will allow, to have a fair and free election, and to this end every aid will be afforded to the officers of the election in enforcing the State laws upon the subject, both as to the admission of qualified voters and the exclusion of those who are disqualified.

The rebel element in our midst, whether resident or sojourning from other States, has no right to interfere in our elections; and those who are known as adherents of the cause of the rebellion will not be permitted to indulge in seditious discussions, attend political meetings or the places of voting on election day. They must remain quiet or leave the State. The Act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, of March 11, 1862, must be the test of political rights to all such; and neither false oaths, nor the culpable connivance of partisan officers of elections will shield from punishment those who violate it.

The following is the act of the Legislature above referred to:

An act to amend Chapter 15, of the Revised Statutes, entitled Citizens, Expatriation, [illegible]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or enter into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after this Act takes effect, or shall take up and continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature by general or special statute.

SEC. 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called upon to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative on oath the expatriation provided in the first section of this Act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

SEC. 3. This Act to be of force in thirty days from and after its passage.

An *act* voluntarily done by a citizen, and designed or intended by him to aid or assist those in arms against the United States, or State of Kentucky, are embraced by the statute.

"Aid and assistance" may be given to those in arms by *words* as well as acts, as, for instance, by giving valuable information, persuading and inducing persons to enlist in the rebel service, &c.

It is perfectly easy for discreet and patriotic officers of the election to distinguish, under the terms of this law, legal from disfranchised voters. These officers, and not suspected persons applying to vote, are the judges, both of the sense of the oath to be administered, of the proper questions to be put and answered, and of the legal effect of the fact disclosed.

Officers within this command will promptly arrest every one violating this order; and citizens are requested to communicate infractions of it to the nearest military authority.

By command Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. G. Burbridge.

J. BATES DICKSON, Capt. and A. A. G.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

The Louisville Refugee Commission appeal again, in the name of humanity, to the citizens for further aid for the unfortunate refugees. The funds collected in answer to the appeal made a few weeks ago have been all expended: and still the destitute refugee women, with large families of helpless little ones, continue to arrive in our city by every train from the South. The constantly increasing numbers and distresses of these people must be promptly met by the yet greater charity of our citizens.

The Commission, organized for their relief eight months ago have alleviated the distress of hundreds of these refugees, and have aided many in reaching their friends in distant parts of the country.

They believe, that, to allow them to remain in a large city like our own, would be productive of nothing but evil. On this account they [illegible] extensive correspondence [illegible] States, and have information [illegible] in a large and fertile district of our Western country, the farmers, blest with abundance of [illegible], will welcome these [illegible]

The Commission believe [illegible] will most economical [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] of the Refugee Commission.

REV. J. H. HEYWOOD,
REV. D. P. HENDERSON
B. F. AVERY,
Executive Committee.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

POST-OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 31, 1864.

In reply to a public charge made at the Court-house, on Saturday night, that this office is a hot-bed of secession, it is due to ourselves and the public to say that we never have been, and are not now secessionists. We have always opposed the rebellion, and do now; and, with a view to its suppression, we rejoice in the success of Federal over rebel arms.

Some of us believe that the crushing out of the rebellion would be more prompt and thorough under General McClellan than under Mr. Lincoln, but we are all against the rebellion, and for the Federal Government.

E. S. TULEY,	JOHN J. OTTER,
JOHN A. FISHER,	THOMAS S. SMITH,
THOS. A. FOUNTAIN,	J. P. MAURY,
REYNOLDS WEBB,	JOHN B. KRAMER,
JOHN L. ALLNUTT,	CHARLES SMITH,
WALTER P. WELLS,	WARD SMITH,
S. O. NEWMAN,	A. P. ZANTZINGER,
J. S. BASSETT,	SAMUEL B. HARRIS,
BENJ. J. WEBB, JR.,	HENRY C. CHITTENDEN,
JOHN D. STRAUSBURG,	JOHN A. HAYS,
CHRISTIAN BASTERS,	J. COYLE,
WILL. P. LEE,	CHAS. W. SPALDING,
AL. W. SMITH,	HENRY HINTZEN,
JAMES T. KELLEY,	G. W. SINGLETON,
CHRIST. SCHWENCK,	

This embraces all the clerks employed in this office. I have perfect confidence in this statement forced from them by an uncalled-for and unwarranted public denunciation.

I have confidence further in the honesty and faithfulness they bring to the discharge of their various duties.

JOHN. J. SPEED, Postmaster.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

General Lytle, Cin.	Lady Franklin, Cin.
Clifton, Cin.	Golden Eagle, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

General Lytle, Cin.	Lady Franklin, Cin.
Clifton, Memphis.	Golden Eagle, Memphis.
Lawrence, Cin.	Rebecca, Cin.
G. Hopkins, New Albany.	Palestine, Tenn. River.

STAGE OF THE RIVERS.—The river at this point is receding slowly. By the mark in the canal it had fallen one inch during the 48 hours preceding last evening at three o'clock, when there was three feet eight inches water in the channel. In the Indian chute over the falls there was 20 inches water for descending boats.

At Pittsburg yesterday at noon, there was ten feet water. At Cincinnati, at the same time, the river was falling.

WEATHER.—The weather was cool and clear yesterday.

We learn that Captain B. R. Pegram is to be the general agent of the Mississippi and Atlantic Steamship Company at New Orleans. The appointment is a good one, and will give general satisfaction.

Captain Charley Hurley takes command of the new and fine little steamer Flora, and on Wednesday evening will be off with her for New Orleans.

Captain Brooks arrived at St. Louis on Friday with the E. H. Fairchild, formerly of the Marine brigade, to be repaired and put in condition for a Government transport.

We learn that the City of Alton, aground near Helena, cannot get afloat until a substantial rise in the river occurs.

The Prima Donna, from Cincinnati, arrived with troops on Sunday. We learn that a drafted man belonging to the 192d Regiment Ohio volunteer infantry committed suicide on board of the Prima Donna on Saturday afternoon, by jumping overboard, shortly after the boat had left the Cincinnati wharf.

The locks on the Kentucky river are undergoing repairs.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
MONDAY, October 31.

Gold having closed at 210½ premium at New York on Saturday, opened this morning at 222, and closed at noon at 22[illegible]. The buying rate here was 220@222 in the evening, and the selling rate was 225@226 premium. Silver buying at 212, and 224 selling. Money is unchanged and scarce. We quote exchange at par@1-10 buying, and at ⅛@⅕ premium selling. Kentucky money is buying at ⅛@⅕ ℔ cent premium, and at ⅛@¼ ℔ cent premium selling. Tennessee money we quote as follows: Bank of Tennessee, 55 buying, and 60 selling; Union and Planters' Bank, 80@82 buying, and 85 selling. City vouchers steady at 8@10 ℔ cent discount. Orders on Washington 4 discount.

The following sales were reported at the Merchants' Exchange to-day: Mess pork—178 bbls thin mess pork at $27; whiskey—12 bbls at $1 70; cheese—280 boxes W. R. and H. at 19½@21c; grain bags—1,500 two-bushel [illegible] at 40c; nails—100 kegs [illegible] at $8 50.

CANDLES—We quote candles at 33@34c for star and tallow at 2[illegible]@[illegible]c.

COTTON YARNS—Unchanged. We quote No. 500 at 80c, No. 600 at 77c, and No. 700 at 71c. Twine and candlewick at $1 20.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 19½c, and Hamburg at 20½c ℔ lb. Sales of 10 boxes.

FLOUR—A dull market, and sales mostly confined to the jobbing trade. We quote extra and family at $9 75 @10 ℔ bbl.

GROCERIES—A quiet market, with sales of coffee at 40@41½c, sugar at 22@24c, and molasses at $1 15@1 18.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and prices are nominal; we quote at $1 85@1 95 for red and white. Corn is scarce and in demand at $1 20@1 25 for old, and 90c for new. Oats are in demand at 70@75c. Rye and barley dull, the former is saleable at $1 15, and the latter at $1 70 @1 75.

HAY—In good demand, at $23@24 per ton.

HEMP—Market quiet, and prices dull. We quote at $150@160 ℔ ton for prime Kentucky.

ONIONS—Market dull, at $5 50@6 from first hands. Sales from store at $6 25@6 50 ℔ bbl.

POTATOES—Market firm; and we quote at $3 50@4 ℔ bbl from first hands.

PROVISIONS—A continued quiet market; prices are steady, and lard is selling at 20@21c; plain hams at 22@24c; bacon sides at 23½@24c, shoulders at 20c, breakfast bacon at 24c.

TOBACCO—Sales of only 15 hhds as follows: 1 at $7 70, 1 at $8 50, 4 at $9 25@9 70, 1 at $13 75, 1 at $15 75, 1 at $17 75, 2 at $18 75, 1 at $19, 2 at $20@20 75, and 1 at $15 ℔ 100 lbs.

The sales for the year 1863-'64, which ended on the 31st of October, amount to 63,323 hogsheads, against 34,713 the previous year. The stock of unsold tobacco on hand to-day amounts to 7,934 hogsheads. We give below a table showing the sales for four years at the different houses:

	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Pickett house	24,018	16,673	14,260	12,883
Ninth-street house	12,023	7,684	7,882	5,611
Boone house	14,42	8,[illegible]	6,653	2,831
Louisville house	12,821	4,100	.....	.....
Total	63,323	34,713	28,905	21,824

WHISKEY—Prices dull, and market very quiet. We quote raw at $1 70.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31—P. M.

Flour firm and in fair demand; sales at $8 90@9 for superfine, $9 25 for extra, and $9 50 for family.

Wheat quiet and hardly so firm; sales at $1 88 for prime red, and $2 10@2 12 for white. Corn firm; sales ear at $1 15@1 16, and shelled at $1 24@1 25 in elevators. Oats firm at 75@76c. Rye $1 50.

Whiskey declined to $1 68.

Provisions quiet and nothing doing. Hogs advanced to 11c, gross; receipts light.

Groceries firm and in good demand.

Gold 221, and firm. Exchange firm at par.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, P. M.

Cotton more active under the advance in gold, and prices firmer, closing very firm at $1 24@1 25.

Flour—State and Western 10c better, and in fair demand; sales at $9 [illegible] for extra State, $10 [illegible]@11 for round-hoop Ohio, and $11 10@11 25 for trade brands, the market closing with the advance not sustained. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls extra State, for delivery during the last half of November and first half of December, at $10 20.

Whisky favors buyers, and Western sold at $1 71 @1 72.

Wheat 1@2c better, with a very moderate demand; sales at $2 20 for good No. 2 Chicago Spring, and $2 43@$2 45 for amber Michigan. Rye firmer, at $1 53@1 55. Corn opened quiet, but closed 1c better, at $1 65 for Western and $2 for prime white. Oats heavy and lower, at 90c for Western.

Wool firm and advanced.

Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar ⅛@¼c better; Cuba sold at 16⅞@17c. Molasses active and firmer; Porto Rico sold at 88@90c.

Petroleum dull and lower; sales at 42@44c for crude, 66c for refined in bond, and 80@81c for refined free.

Pork lower; sales at $40@41 50 for mess, $42 75@43 for new mess for cash and regular way, closing at the inside price, $38@38 50 for prime, and $42 for prime mess; also 1,500 bbls new mess, for December delivery, at seller's option, at $39@40. Beef firm, at $8@10; $10@13c for country mess, 13@18c for repacked mess, and 18@21c for extra mess. Beef hams firm at 25c. Cut meats quiet at 16½@18½c for shoulders and 17½@21c for hams. Lard firmer, at 20@22½c. Butter irregular; sales at 30@49c for Western and 45@50c for State. Cheese in good demand at 22c.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 109½ for gold. Gold excited and decidedly higher, opening at 223, advancing to 227½, declining to 225½, and closing at 227. Government stocks active and firmer.

Stocks better: Rock Island 104, Northwestern 46⅞, do preferred 83, Cleveland and Pittsburg 107, Hudson 123, Erie 95, Reading 121¼, Michigan Southern 71, Fort Wayne 106¾, New York Central 123½, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy 112, Alton and Terre Haute 50, Illinois Central Scrip 130, Canton 35, Michigan Central 130, Quicksilver [illegible], United States 5-20 coupons 108.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864, by the Rev. George Crumbaugh, D. G. S[illegible], of Louisville, Ky., to Miss KATE H[illegible], of Hunter's Bottom, Ky.

DIED.

In New York city, on the 24th ult., of erysipelas, DAVID RHOADES, aged about 21 years, lately of Louisville.

On Morris Island, South Carolina, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of October, 1864, Lieutenant FRANKLIN PAYNE PEAK, son of Hon. James S. Peak, of this city, sending, as his last message to his father, by his comrade, Capt. Cracraft, that he was resigned to death, hoping and believing that the Lord had prepared him. He was a graduate of the Georgetown (Ky.) College, and a member of the Baptist Church of the general connection at that place. Thus, in the strength and beauty of manhood, has this most promising young man been cut down.

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, in Shelby county, Ky., on the evening of the 19th of September, Miss ANN LIZZIE LONG.

"As fades the last pure summer rose,
Or [illegible] summer cloud away,"

So the [illegible] spirit of this loved one passed from earth, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] in heart, for they shall see God."
J. A. D.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

AUTUMN.

The soldier thistle woos the fern,
The swell[illegible]
And fairly shines the sky beyond
The red-tiled farm-house and the barn.

The hay is strewn about the field,
[illegible]
The beaded corn falls to the knife,
The country hath a golden yield.

And down the vale the yellow sheaves
Are pleasant to the poet eye,
And underneath this heaven-bent sky
I see the plenty earth conceives.

The hedge-rows have a look of care,
The blackberries have made their nest
On the harsh brambles they love best;
The tawny nuts swing here and there.

The sailor bryony hath made
A ladder of the spiked boughs,
And scarlet drops around him throws
Where late the deep blue eggs were laid.

And greener berries hangs he o'er
So like the polish'd ones we eat,
As tempting oft as friends who cheat,
Yet welcomed most unto our door.

The cattle lounge upon the grass,
The milkmaid, with her sparkling pail,
Is laughing at the farm-lad's tale,
A blithe, a buxom, bonny lass.

And by the trellised orchard wall
The lingering fruit is perched high,
Attracting oft the school-boy sly,
So prone to truant, top and ball.

The elm tree hath a russet tint,
The poplar leaves are peak'd with rust,
They waltz the road with vulgar dust,
For wrecker Autumn hath no stint.

Is there a song in all our hearts,
But discontented as the foam?
A voice to sing the Harvest Home,
Before the callous Winter starts?

Because 'tis right that we should give
A thanksgiving to Him above,
So wond'rous in his bounteous love,
Because for Him alone we live.

ALEXANDER HAY.

BARON STEUBEN.—The North American Review has an article on Baron Steuben, in which his career in this country is described. The writer thus speaks of his inspectorship, and his methods of labor. We quote:

Steuben's first step was to draw up a plan of inspectorship, and, after revising it, with the assistance of Greene, Hamilton, and Laurens, submit it to Washington for approval. Washington approved and transmitted it to Congress. There was no time to loose. Winter was passing, and the moment for opening a new campaign drawing menacingly near. "Will you undertake to execute this plan?" asked Washington. "With your support and assistance, I will," replied Steuben.

He began by drafting from the line a hundred and twenty men as a guard for the commander-in-chief, and a military school for himself. These men he drilled twice a day; and, striking from the outset an effective blow at the prejudice (one of England's legacies) which led officers to regard the drilling of a recruit as a sergeant's and not an officer's business, he took the musket into his own hands and showed them how he wished them to handle it. At every drill his division-inspectors were required to be present, and doubtless many officers and soldiers were present, too, without requisition. "In a fortnight my company knew perfectly how to bear arms, had a military air, knew how to march, to form in column, deploy, and execute some little manœuvres with excellent precision."

Steuben's success is easily explained. His heart was in his work. He was up before day; smoked a single pipe; swallowed a single cup of coffee; had his hair carefully dressed; his uniform was carefully put on; then, as the first sunbeam appeared, he was in the saddle and off for the parade ground. There was no waiting for loitering aids. No part of his work was beneath him. He took the guns into his own hands, examined the equipments with his own experienced eye. Not a voice was to be heard but his and that of his officers as they repeated his orders. Not a mistake passed unreproved.

The conviction that he was thoroughly master of what he was teaching them would hardly have reconciled officers and men to his severity and "sudden gusts of passion," if they had not been equally convinced of his justice. Once, at a review near Morristown, Lieutenant Gibbons, a brave and good officer, was arrested on the spot and ordered into the rear for a fault which it afterward appeared another had committed. At a proper moment the commander of the regiment came forward and informed the Baron of Mr. Gibbons's innocence, of his worth, and of his acute feelings under this unmerited disgrace. "Desire Lieutenant Gibbons to come to the front, Colonel." "Sir," said the Baron to the young gentleman, "the fault which was made, by throwing the line into confusion, might, in the presence of an enemy, have been fatal. I arrested you as its supposed author; but I have reason to believe that I was mistaken, and that, in this instance, you were blameless. I ask your pardon; return to your command. I would not deal unjustly by any, much less by one whose character as an officer is so respectable." All the while he was saying this it was raining violently, and the men who saw him standing there, hat in hand, before his subaltern, heedless of the rain that poured down upon his unprotected head, never forgot the scene.

Steuben met with great difficulties and embarrassments in preparing his volume of army regulations and tactics. His chief trouble was with the printers. The writer says:

The printing of this book cost him more oaths than the composing of it. There were but two copper-plate printers in Philadelphia, and one of them so bad that it was found necessary to throw away above six hundred prints. Only one binder was employed, and, though a good one, the attractions of privateering were so great that neither he nor the printer could keep men enough together to do half the work they were called to do. Steuben was anxious to have two copies richly bound—one for the Commander-in-chief and one for the French Minister—but in the whole city there was not gold-leaf enough to gild them. His temper failed him more than once, but fortunately those he had chiefly to do with were Pickering and Peters, who admired and loved him too much to take offence at his sallies.

Pickering, in one of his letters, enters into a full explanation of the causes of delay, and closes with a delicate appeal to Steuben's better feelings. "Should I again discover marks of extreme impatience and even asperity in the Inspector-General, I will impute them to his anxiety to introduce a perfect order and discipline in the army, and to his zeal in securing the safety and independence of America." Peters writes with a happy mixture of jest and gravity, promising to distinguish between the Baron Steuben misinformed and the Baron Steuben acquainted with facts and difficulties—between the Baron Steuben in good humor and the same gentleman (ironically) angry and fretted."

At last the work was done; copies were sent to Governors of States, and distributed through the army; and for the first time since the war began American officers had a clear and definite guide for the performance of their duties.

After the war, Baron Steuben settled on the land (16,000 acres) given him by the State of New York, and lying and being in Oneida county, twelve miles north of Utica.

It was a rough, stony tract, fitter for grazing than planting, with a high ridge running across it, from which, as his eye became familiar with the landscape, he could distinguish the highlands of seven different counties, and, gleaming over the tree-tops on the furthest verge of the horizon, the bright waters of Oneida Lake. This was his home during the active months of the year, and when the cold months came, and armies went into winter quarters, he would turn his face southward, and resume his station at 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. As a landholder, he could indulge his generous impulses, and more than one who had no other claim upon him than what the name of old soldier gave him received a grant of sixty or a hundred acres, either as a free gift or on terms that differed little from it. As a farmer, he could indulge his old habits of methodic organization and a methodic division of his time.

Sixty acres were set apart and cleared for the manor house, which was to be a building suited to his rank and habits of life. Meanwhile he contented himself with a log-house, enlarged after a short time by the addition of a frame house of two rooms. Here Mulligan, then a young man fresh from Columbia College, who served him as a secretary, was his constant inmate; North or Walker or some other old companion, often coming to stay a week or more with him, while some of his nearer neighbors, the most welcome among whom was a Dutch emigrant named Mappa, a gentleman of distinguished ability and high culture, frequently visited him to talk over the questions of the day and the news from Europe. This news he got from the Leyden Gazette, the Galignani's Messenger of those days, and inexplicably strange it seemed to him, at times, especially when he read therein that the Prussian eagles had turned back in ignominious retreat before the tri-colored flag of the new republic.

Finally, in November, 1794, Steuben died. He was buried near his house, but his grave not many years after had to give way to the march of improvement. The writer says:

Alas that for this wearied and war-worn frame it should not have been the last rest! But early in the present century the town, which had outgrown the memory of its highest honor, wanted a road, and the engineer who laid it out ran it over Steuben's grave. The coffin was laid bare, remaining exposed for some days to idle gazers and the chances of the weather. It is even said, and we fear with too much truth, that some one, a little more daring in sacrilege, broke it open and tore off a piece of his military cloak. At last the shameful story reached the ears of Col. Walker, who, hastening to the spot, had the coffin taken up and removed to a neighboring hillside, where, under the shade of primeval trees, with fragrant flowers laughing all around, and with a sound of a little brook whose waters chime sweetly with the music of the winds and the birds, a simple slab still bears the name of Steuben.

A factory in New York turns out 40,000 pies every week, and the man who runs it occupies four buildings, and has ten horses and wagons engaged in delivering his pies about the city.

A woman leaped out of a fourth story window in Rochester the other day, "landing" on a pavement. Strange to say, she was not fatally injured.

The United States has more coal, and asks more for it than any other country on the globe.

SECOND SIGHT.—The antiquarian, John Aubrey, wishing to collect authentic testimony relative to the faculty of second sight, proposed a series of questions to two Scotch gentlemen thereon, and published their replies. The respondents do not differ in any important particular; both testify, to begin, that the second sight relates only to things future, which will shortly come to pass; that sad and dismal events are the objects of this faculty, such as sudden deaths and dreadful accidents. Having intimated that the general characteristic of second sight is dismal—melancholy—deponent number one then states that he only knew of one instance to the contrary. "That instance," remarks he, "I have from a person worthy of credit, and it is this:

"Near forty years ago, Maclean and his lady, sister to Lord Seaforth, were walking about their own house, and on their return both came into a chamber where the young child was nursed. The baby did as babies sometimes do now; it began to cry; whereupon the nurse was asked whether baby was well, and whether anything had gone wrong with its diet. 'Well, and well victualled,' replied the nurse; 'it cries not for the cause of sickness.' 'Then why does it cry?' demanded the questioner; upon which the nurse, after a few moments of discreet silence, communicated the reason, and in so doing made known her faculty of second sight. 'Maclean (baby's papa) would die,' the nurse said, 'and the lady would shortly be married to another man.'

"Being pressed as to how she knew that event, she told the questioners (there were two) that on their entrance into the room she saw a man with a scarlet cloak and a white hat betwixt them, giving the lady a kiss over the shoulder; and thus it was that baby cried. All this came to pass after Maclean's death. The tutor of Lovet married the lady in the same habit the nurse saw him in."

Such, then, is the solitary instance of a result, *not* sad, *not* dismal, *not* melancholy, made known by anticipation through the faculty of second sight. Deponent number one, still enlightening the English antiquarian, Aubrey, on the subject of second sight, goes on to state that "second-sighted men see things visibly before their eyes, but none see but themselves. For example, if a man be doomed to be hanged, they will see him already dangling from a gibbet, or at least a rope about his neck; if to be beheaded, they will see him headless; if to be drowned, they will see an apparition of him in water; if to die suddenly by undetermined means, they will see a winding-sheet about his head. One instance I had from a gentleman here," states deponent, "of a Highland gentleman of the Macdonalds, who, having a brother that came to visit him, saw him coming in, wanting a head, but told not his brother that he saw any such thing; yet within twenty-four hours thereafter his brother was taken (being a murderer), his head cut off, and sent to Edinburgh. Many such instances might be given."

The faculty of second sight was described by all whom deponent questioned on the matter as a troublesome thing; they would be gladly freed from it, but could not. He confesses, however, to having heard "lately of a man very much troubled in his soul therewith, from whom, by his earnest praying for deliverance, the faculty at length departed."

Relative to the [illegible] and second sight [illegible], and to getting rid of the faculty, I find in Martin's tract on second sight the following anecdote:

"A woman in Stornoway, in Lewis, had a maid who saw visions, and often fell into a swoon. Her mistress was very much concerned about her, but could not find out any means to prevent her from seeing these things; at last she resolved to pour some of the water used in baptism on her maid's face, believing this would prevent her seeing any more sights of the kind. Accordingly she carried her maid with her the next Lord's day, and both of them sat near the basin in which the water stood, and after baptism, before the minister had concluded the last prayer, she put out her hand in the basin, took up as much water as she could, and threw it on the maid's face, at which strange action the minister and the congregation were equally surprised. After prayer, the minister inquired of the woman the meaning of such an unbecoming and distracted action; whereupon she told him it was to prevent her maid seeing visions; and it fell out accordingly, for from that time she never once more saw a vision of any kind. This account was given me by Mr. Morrison, minister of the place, before several of his parishioners who knew the truth of it." Then follows a comment which the reader is requested to note. "I submit the matter of fact," our author adds, "to the censure of the learned; but for my own part I think it to have been one of Satan's devices to make credulous people have an esteem for holy water."

One of the questions proposed by the antiquarian Aubrey was this: Had any person or persons truly godly, or who might justly be presumed to be such, been known to have this gift or faculty? To this query respondent answers, "Not any godly, but such as are virtuous."

That it descends by succession deponent cannot learn. Nor can he learn how possessors of the faculty came by it. "They will not tell, which, if they did, they are sure of their strokes from an invisible hand."

He cites, as an example, the case of Allen Miller, "Who, being in company with some gentlemen, and having gotten more than ordinary of the strong liquor they were drinking, began to tell stories about strange passages he had been at; but the said Allen was removed to the further end of the house, and was there almost strangled. Recovering a little, and coming to the place where he was before, they asked what it was that troubled him so. He answered he durst not tell, for he had told too much already."

As to the source whence second-sighted individuals derived their faculty, some attributed the gift to a compact with the devil, others to fairies; deponent hath heard that those that have this faculty of second sight have offered to teach it to such as were curious to know it, "Upon such and such conditions they would teach them," but their offers were rejected.

Deponent, having furnished answers to all the questions propounded, concludes his epistle to Mr. John Aubrey by the recital of a case narrated to him "by a very honest man in the next parish, who told it to me," deponent himself.

The outline of the tale is as follows. The honest man's wife being in a fair way to increase his family, he bought some boards with which to make a bed for her. The boards still lying at the door of his house, there comes an old fisherwoman, yet alive, and asks him whose were those boards. "My own," said he. "For what use lost thou them?" demanded she. "For a bed," said he. "I tell thee they shall be for a coffin," the fish-hag muttered; "for already do I see a corpse lying upon them." Thereupon the honest man was stricken to the heart, fearing the death of his wife. The old hag having muttered her prediction, goes away; and presently the honest man sends for a carpenter to make the bed, which is accordingly done. It was baby, not wife, who died, my authority goes on to say; and out of the ends of the boards was made its little coffin.

It must not be imagined, in spite of the statements in this epistle to John Aubrey, that second-sight apparitions have only been vouchsafed to enlightened people on matters so serious as those of life and death; on the contrary, such trivialties as a broken pate, ducking in a puddle, and a forehead blood-soiled, but not damaged, have, according to another authority now before me—one who wrote under the pseudonym of Insulanus—been deemed worthy this mode of revelation; in proof of which the following:

"A gentleman, who is a native of Skye, did when a boy disoblige a seer in the Isle of Ramsay, and upbraid him for his ugliness, as being black by name and black by nature. At last the seer told him, very angrily, 'My child, if I am black, you'll be red ere long.' The master of the family chid him for this, and bade him give over his foolish predictions, since nobody believed them; but next morning the boy, being at play near the house, fell on a stone, and wounded himself in the forehead so deep that to this day there's a hollow scar in that part of it."

"James Beaton, Surgeon in the Isle of Uist, told me (*i. e.* Insulanus) that, being in the Isle of Mull, a seer told him confidentially that he was shortly to have a bloody forehead; but he disregarded it, and called the seer a fool. However, this James being called to some of the Macleans to go along with them to attack a vessel belonging to the Earl of Argyle, who was then coming to possess Mull by force, they attacked the vessel; and one of the Macleans being wounded, the said James, while dressing the wound, happened to rub his forehead, and then some of the patient's blood sticking to his face accomplished the presage."

But of all the sorry violations of the Horatian maxim, "*Nec intersit Deus nisi*," take the following, on the authority of our scribe, Insulanus:

"Mary Campbell, a woman of acknowledged probity and candor, states that when she was a young girl, living in her father's house upon the Isle of Scalpa, there was a notable old seer, one Evander MacMaoldonach, a domestic in the family, who, by the second sight, foretold several events, which punctually came to pass, and in particular that Kenneth Campbell, her brother, being on a jaunt in Lewes, and as he was returning home, accompanied by his servant, whom he had sent upon an errand to a village at some distance, as the said Kenneth was solitarily coming on his way, he found himself seized with a faintishness, which so gained upon him that he was obliged to crawl upon all fours, through mires and puddles, to a desolate cottage, where he remained that night, and after a sound sleep recovered of his ailment. The old seer that night seemed fretfish; and being asked the reason of his being so much out of humor, told that the said Kenneth Campbell was not at his ease, and that he observed him by the second sight in a very distressed condition, his clothes being deranged and all bespattered with filth and mud; which, upon his return to the family next day, he himself declared to have been literally true, according to the above prediction."

The British Government has been for a long time trying unsuccessfully to suppress a rebellion of the Maoris in New Zealand. Not long since their defences, where were their women and children, were assaulted again and again by the English troops, who, finding they could not carry them, sapped and blew them up—women and children, sick, wounded, and all. But the garrison, consisting of 200 untrained barbarians, after refusing to surrender, flung themselves upon the British lines, which contained 1,500 regulars, and forced themselves through, leaving 100 dead behind them.

A lady escaped from Middle[illegible] July with over [illegible] worth of [illegible] and [illegible] to N[illegible] [illegible] she [illegible] for it at the depot. [illegible] [illegible] which she [illegible] as her own [illegible] hopes will lead to the recovery of her property.

☞ The Owensboro Monitor has received the following note from O. L. W. Ellis, Adjutant of Forrest's scouts. Mr. Ellis was at one time connected with the press in this State, and, we believe, published a paper at Bardstown. The scouts were a few miles from Owensboro, on the Hardingsburg road, Tuesday morning:

Forrest's (rebel) scouts are now in this State, under the command of Major Harrison, who is an accomplished gentleman, and a skillful and efficient officer. We are not plundering the people as guerillas do, and we disapprove of their depredations. The companies are commanded by Captains George Brown and R. A. Blandford, both native Kentuckians. The men of our command are brave, courteous, and manly, and despise alike guerillas and Home Guards. When speaking of our command, please make the necessary distinction.

Adjutant Ellis is over-particular in regard to the honor and fair fame of the "Forrest scouts." It would show less egotism in him to let the people judge the scouts by their acts, and determine whether the men are "brave, courteous, and manly," or not. We have not the least doubt in the world that the scouts despise Home Guards, and if one of these organizations should pounce upon accomplished Major Harrison's command, and decently thrash it, the state of feeling would not be much improved.

The Adjutant also pretends to despise guerilla bands. The reason is simple. The outlaws, with no pretensions to cause or government, are more active than Harrison's men, and meet with greater success in robbing the people. They are obtaining the largest share of the spoils. The brave and courteous scouts want no competitors in the plundering line; therefore they would exterminate all other robbers (we trust the Adjutant will excuse us) from the State of Kentucky. If Adjutant Ellis would be regarded in the light of a brave and courteous rebel soldier, he should not prowl about the country like a horse-thief or a guerilla. Let him and his command join Forrest and prove by deeds of daring in the armed front that he and his soldiers are brave men fighting in defence of an honorable cause, then we will regard them in a more honorable light, and make the "necessary distinction" between the Forrest scouts and guerilla thieving bands.

SUE MUNDY ON A RAID.—The female robber and guerrilla leader, Sue Mundy, at the head of her gang, passed through the neighborhood of Spring Station, Woodford county, on Thursday. Everybody residing in the vicinity of the roads received a visit from the marauding band, and were robbed indiscriminately. The peaceable travelers of the highway were halted, and, in the most finished manner, relieved of their purses and valuables. A raid was made on the stables of Mr. R. A. Alexander, and six of his finest horses stolen from the stalls. The gang was scarcely out of sight before Mr. Alexander had rallied a number of his neighbors, with arms in their hands, and, mounted on horses, they started in pursuit of the robbers. The chase was quite spirited. Sue Mundy and her followers showed but little disposition to fight. In the vicinity of Clifton a number of shots were exchanged between the two parties. The thieves took good care to keep at a safe distance, so nobody was injured by the firing. The pursuit was so vigorous that the outlaws were forced to abandon five of the horses stolen from the stables, which were recovered by Mr. Alexander. One horse, Asteroid, still remains in their possession. He is highly prized by Mr. Alexander, and a reward of one thousand dollars has been offered for his recovery. We understand that Mr. A. has also offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the capture of the brigand woman and her band. We hope that this liberal reward will induce unusual exertions on the part of home guards and military forces to effect the capture of Sue Mundy and the scoundrels associated with her. Let them be brought to justice, and the people of Kentucky will rejoice.

The Bishop of Scotland was shipwrecked off the coast of Scotland lately, landed on a rock, and passed the night under a tarpaulin.

Regrading, Repaving, and Recurbing of Sidewalks.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the General Council approved and published, requiring the regrading, repaving, and recurbing of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done within thirty days from the date thereof, the work will be done under a contract, at the expense of said lot owners, as provided for in the third section in the seventh article of the City Charter.

All drains from houses or lots to be conveyed under the sidewalks in iron pipes, in accordance with ordinance regulating the same.

Said work, when executed, to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with "specifications" regulating sidewalks paving, to be repaved at the expense of the property owners.

To regrade, recurb, and repave the sidewalks on the east side of Ninth street, between [illegible] and Chestnut, or such [illegible] of said sidewalks as the City Engineer may direct.

EAST SIDE NINTH STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND MADISON STREETS.

S. De Lizardie.....................166 feet.

WM. KAYE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 2[illegible], 1864.—o28 d10

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
SATURDAY, Oct. 2[illegible], 1864.

The market for gold was [illegible], and the premium rates advanced steadily. To-day it opened at 21[illegible] at New York, advanced to 221½, declined to 21[illegible], and closed in the evening at 21[illegible]. This shows an increase of 9½ ₩ cent since last Saturday. Home brokers sold this morning at 217, and, after receiving the closing rate at noon from New York, sold at 223, and bought at 221 while they were offering 215 in the morning. Silver is buying at 210, and selling at 218 premium. Money was tight and scarce. Tennessee and Kentucky money declined.

We quote gold, silver, &c., as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	221	223
Silver	210	215
Exchange—		
New York	par@1-10	[illegible]
Philadelphia	do	do
Boston	do	do
Baltimore	⅛@¼ dis	¼@par
Kentucky Bank Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Q. M. Vouchers, City	[illegible] dis	....
do do country	10@15 dis	....
Orders on Washington	[illegible] dis	

BANK NOTE LIST.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSRS. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.

PAR FUNDS.

United States legal tender notes; National Bank notes; Ohio Bank [illegible]; Bank of State of Indiana; Five per cent U. S. Notes.

UNCURRENT.

New England.	1 dis.	Illinois—		
New York—		Solvent....	3	dis.
State	1 dis.	Michigan....	2	dis.
City......	1 dis.	Iowa........	1	dis.
Pennsylvania—		Wisconsin—		
Philadelphia	1 dis.	Solvent ...	3	dis.
Pittsburg....	1 dis.	Missouri		
Interior	1½ dis.	In good cdt	1	dis.
Indiana		Discredited	5@10	dis.
Free Banks..	½ dis.	Louisiana—		
Virginia		Solvent ...	5@7	dis.
Wheel'g City 3@3	dis.	Merch't Bk-	60	dis.
Jeffersonville		Cresc't City		
Br. N. W.		Bank....	60	dis.
Bank...... 60	dis.	Bk of Louisiana....	3[illegible]@10	dis.
Parkersburg & Wheel'g 35	dis.	Tennessee		
Morgantown and Point Pleas't Br. Mer.&Mec. Bank...... 35	dis.	Union	1[illegible]@20	dis.
		Planters'...	1[illegible]@21	dis.
		Bk. of Tennessee ...	15	dis.
		Other Bks .	50@75	dis.
Eastern..... 75	dis.	N. Carolina..	71	dis.
Maryland		S. Carolina..	71	dis.
Baltimore.... 1	dis.	Alabama ...	74	dis.
Interior 1½	dis.	Georgia......	74	dis.

APPLES—We quote Western from $2 50@4 50, and New York at [illegible]@7 ₩ bbl.

ALCOHOL—The market ruled quiet, and prices are steady at $3 4[illegible] for 76 ₩ cent, and $3 45 for 98 ₩ cent.

BUTTER—In good demand. We quote fair to prime at 3[illegible]@4[illegible]c; choice to extra at 42@45c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—We quote nominal at 40c.

BARK—The market rules steady at $17@18 for chestnut, oak, wagon, $16@18 for car, and $21@21 for stack measure.

BARLEY—Scarce and saleable at $1 70@$1 75.

BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet. We quote bale at 9½@10½c for machine, and 10@10½c for hand-made. Manilla rope at 30@32c, hemp rope at 15@16c, hemp twine at 3[illegible]@35c, batting twine at 25c, and [illegible] twine at 15@16c.

BAGGING—Prices are steady at 19@20.

BROOMS—Common saleable at $3 [illegible]@3 75, fancy at $3 75@4 40, and extra Shaker at [illegible]@5 50 ₩ dozen.

BROOM CORN—In demand at the factory. We quote at $70@[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—Lower at $2 1[illegible]@3 30, the latter being the outside figure.

BAGS—Seamless two bushel grain bags 6[illegible]@70c.

BLACKING—We quote Mason's small and large at $6@12, and other brands at $[illegible]@12 ₩ gross.

CHEESE—There was a fair demand during the week and price declined to 1[illegible]c for Western Reserve and 2[illegible]c for Hamburg. Market well supplied.

CANDLES—Market quiet and prices unchanged with sales of 13 and 14 oz star at 3[illegible]@34c, and 30@32c for tallow.

COTTON YARNS—In fair demand at an advance. We quote sales of No. 500 at [illegible], No. [illegible] at 77c, and No. 700 at 74c.

COTTON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged. We quote [illegible].

COAL—[illegible].

COOPERAGE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is [illegible], and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at [illegible], whisky [illegible], pork $1 [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] in good demand at [illegible] for ear and [illegible].

DRY GOODS—We quote [illegible] Sheetings, heavy, [illegible]; [illegible] 5[illegible]@5[illegible]c; [illegible] @1 50; drills 55@70c; Kentucky jeans 60@$1; cambric 20@30c, and flannels 50@$1.

DRIED BEEF—Sales of canvassed at 23c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The market was fluctuating during the week and sales were made at 20@25c.

FLOUR—The market for flour was quiet throughout the week, though prices are held firm; we quote extra and family flour nominal at $9 75@10 25, and superfine at $8 75@9 25 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—Market quiet and prices nominally unchanged at 50c ₩ lb.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet. Coffee is stiffening up. We quote Rio coffee at [illegible]@42c. New Orleans brown sugar firm, and we quote at 21@25c, Porto Rico at 2[illegible]@[illegible]c; standard, powdered, and granulated is selling at 27@29c. We quote New Orleans molasses at $1 15, and sirups at $1 10@1 20. Pepper 43@45c. Spice 35c. Ginger 35c. Rice 1[illegible]@1[illegible]c. Teas $1 4[illegible]@3 40.

GREASE—Firm; we quote brown at 11½c, yellow 12c, and white at 12@13c; butcher lard at 17c; tallow at 12@12½c.

GINSENG—Market dull and prices nominal at 70c.

HEMP—The demand is light, with very little offering and prices are higher; Kentucky is saleable at $1[illegible]@1[illegible] ₩ ton.

HOMINY—We quote at $8 75 ₩ bushel.

HIDES—The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the offerings; we quote green at 9@11c, salted at 12½c, dry salted at 16@17c, dry flint at 18@20c; hog-skins 4[illegible]@50c each, and sheepskins at $1@3 25.

HAY—There was a moderate demand during the week at our last quotations; we quote at $20@22 ₩ ton.

HOPS—Nominal, at 30c for old and 45c for the new crop.

IRON AND STEEL—Unchanged; we quote pig-iron, hot-blast, at $7[illegible]@80 ₩ ton; no cold-blast in the market. Sheet iron SC 13c, CC 14c, Juniata 15c. Bar iron SC 9c, CC 10½c, Juniata 17c, Sweet 20c, Bencoln 23c. Horse-shoes 16@19c, mule-shoes 20@21c. Plough slabs 19c, plough plates 20c. Inch hoop-iron 12½c, Norway nail-rods 21c. Steels—Cast 60c, Crawley, German, and EB 40c, spring 18@20c, and AB 16c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at $1 65@1 75 for lime, and $3@3 25 ₩ bbl for hydraulic cement, and $3 @5 for plaster.

LEATHER—The market rules quiet and unchanged; we quote as follows: Soleleather—Oak 5[illegible]@56c, hemlock 48@55c, bridle 54@70c, harness 48@50c, skirting 53@54c. Calfskins—City $2@2 25, and French $3 50@4 ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Prices unchanged since our last report, and we now quote as follows:

Clear boards, rough	$70@ —	₩ M.
Second-rate boards, rough	60@ —	"
Third-rate boards, rough	50@ —	"
Common boards	40@ —	"
Hemlock boards	35@ —	"
Second-rate flooring	70@ —	"
Third-rate flooring	50@ —	"
Common flooring	65@ —	"
Second-rate weatherboarding, undressed	55@ —	"
Third-rate weatherboarding, undressed	40@ —	"
Joists and timbers	35@50	"
Ceder posts, ₩ 100	45@ —	
Locust posts, ₩ 100	40@ —	
Shingles, shaved pine	7 50@8 00	

LEAD AND SHOT—Market quiet, and prices [illegible]. We quote pig lead at 22½c, bar lead at 23c. Shot, patent $6 25; buck-shot $6 75.

MALT—The market is [illegible], and prices [illegible] at $2 [illegible]@ $2 25.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Kentucky bright, $1@1 50; [illegible]; Virginia [illegible].

[illegible] We quote now, ₩ keg, as follows:

No. 2, large	$21 50
No. 2, medium	[illegible]
No. 3, large	17 50
No. 3, medium	16 50

NAILS—Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards as follows: [illegible] at $8 75, [illegible] at $9 75, 6d at $10, 4d at $10 25, 3d at $11, and 2d at $13. Cut spikes, from 2 to 6 inches, $9 75; wrought, from $14 to 15, horse-shoe nails, from $[illegible].

OAKUM—We quote at from 17 to 18c ₩ lb.

OILS—Market quiet and prices firm. We quote coal and carbon oil at [illegible]; linseed at $1 75 to 1 80; lard oil at $1 40; benzine at 65c; lubricating oils at 45 to 80c ₩ gallon.

OATS—In good demand at 7[illegible]@77c.

ONIONS—In good demand, and prices full at $5 25 to $5 [illegible] ₩ bbl, from first hands.

OIL CAKE—Unchanged at $[illegible] ₩ ton.

BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.

The market was [illegible] throughout the week. Prices remain unchanged. We quote as follows:

Men's Boots	French calf [illegible] inches	$[illegible]@32 00
" "	grain [illegible] 26 inches	7 [illegible] 50
" "	[illegible]	7 [illegible]
" "	French calf wr pr [illegible] sewed	7 5[illegible] 50
" "	[illegible] pegged	[illegible]
" "	calf pegged [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	[illegible] 21	[illegible]
" "	[illegible]	[illegible]
" "	kip [illegible]	[illegible]
" "	pegged 17 inches	[illegible]
" "	wax 17 inches	[illegible]
" "	" 14 inches	[illegible] 25
Men's Shoes	Thick brogans [illegible] 11	1 [illegible] 00
" "	wax "	1 [illegible] 00
" "	" 2d and 3d "	1 [illegible] 00
" "	kip "	1 [illegible] 50
" "	buff "	1 [illegible] 50
" "	calf "	1 [illegible] 50
" "	lace [illegible] balmoral	[illegible] 50
" "	[illegible]	4 [illegible] 75
" "	Congress pegged	[illegible] 50
" "	" sewed	2 [illegible] 75
" "	Wellington ties pegged	2 [illegible] 95
Boys' and Chi's Boots	Wax [illegible]	2 [illegible] 50
" "	kip "	2 [illegible] 00
" "	" [illegible]	[illegible] 00
" "	wax [illegible] 9-13	1 [illegible] 25
" "	kip "	2 00@[illegible] 25
" "	" "	1 75@[illegible] 00
" "	child's " 7-9	1 50@[illegible] 75
Women's Shoes	Kip and lace boots	1 [illegible] 85
" "	buff "	1 [illegible] 70
" "	calf "	1 [illegible] 00
" "	pebbled "	1 [illegible] 70
" "	goat "	1 [illegible] 85
" "	kid "	1 [illegible] 50
" "	balmorals	2 [illegible] 00
" "	lasting "	2 [illegible] 70
" "	kid Congress gaiters	2 [illegible] 00
" "	lasting " "	3 [illegible] 75
" "	" "	[illegible] 75
" "	lasting tipped balmorals	2 [illegible] 75
" "	[illegible]	2 [illegible] 75
Misses' and Child's Shoes	Wax [illegible]	1 [illegible]
" "	kip "	1 [illegible]
" "	buff "	1 [illegible] 75
" "	wax "	[illegible] 75
" "	kip "	[illegible]
" "	" 5-8	[illegible]
" "	[illegible] 6-11	[illegible]
" "	[illegible] 5-10	1 25@1 65

TAR—Selling at $[illegible] gallon keg ₩ dozen.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices remain unchanged, but firm. We continue to quote [illegible] prices:

PROVISIONS—A continued quiet market, holders are firm, and lard is [illegible]; plain hams at 22@23c. Shoulders at 2[illegible]@21c; bacon sides at 2[illegible]@24c, shoulders at 19[illegible]c, and breakfast bacon at 24.

POTATOES—In good demand at $2 [illegible]@3[illegible]. Sweet potatoes are selling at $[illegible]@5 50 from wagons.

POWDER—Unchanged, at $13 75@13 ₩ keg for rifle.

RAGS—We quote cotton at 8c, hard woollen 1c, and soft woollen at 1[illegible] ₩ lb.

RYE—Market dull and prices are nominal at $1 20@ $1 25.

SALT—Prices unchanged, at 75c.

SODA—Nominal at 12@12½c.

SOAP—Unchanged, German offered at 11@15c, and palm at 12@1[illegible]c ₩ lb.

STARCH—Unchanged; we quote at 9@9½c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—There was a fair demand; we quote timothy at $5 50@5 75, clover at $15@16, orchard at $1 50@2, cleaned blue-grass at $2 [illegible]@2 75, red-top at $3 50, hemp at $3 75@4, and flaxseed $1 [illegible]@$2 from store.

TIN PLATES.

10X14	IC.	(charcoal) per box	$26 00
10X14	IX.	" "	31 00
10X12	IC.	" "	2[illegible] 50
12X12	IX.	" "	[illegible] 00
10X20	IC.	" "	27 00
12X20	IX.	" "	33 00
12X20	IXX.	" "	37 00
14X20	IXXX.	" "	37 00
100 plate	DX.	" "	[illegible] 00
100 "	DXX.	" "	38 00
100 "	DXXX.	" "	42 00
10X14	IC.	(coke)	25 00
10X20	IC.	(roofing)	25 00
11X20	IX.	"	30 50

BLOCK TIN.

Large pig 75c.

COPPER.

Sheeting (14 oz.) 55@55c, copper pitts 75c ₩ lb.

ROLLED SHEET IRON AND ZINC.

First quality (No. 21 to 27) at 13c ₩ lb; zinc 23c.

CHARCOAL SHEET IRON.

Nos. 18 to 27 at 14½c ₩ lb.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.

Imitation (Nos. 25 to 29) at 32c, genuine (Nos. 9 to 13) at [illegible]c ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand was better than last week, and prices were the better.

Sales during the week	522 hhds.
" previous week	415 "
Receipts during the week	421 "
" previous week	534 "

The tobacco year ends on Monday, and we will give our readers a full account of the market, sales, &c., during the year. Suffice it to-day to state that the sales so far shew an increase of over 2[illegible],000 hhds against last year.

Sales to-day of [illegible] hhds only as follows: 1 at $7 95, 3 at $[illegible], [illegible] at $[illegible], 5 at $10, 4 at $11@11 25, 3 at [illegible]@12 25, 1 at $11, 2 at $1[illegible]@14 25, 1 at $17, 1 at $[illegible], 1 at $[illegible], 1 at $[illegible]@$[illegible].

WINDOW GLASS—We quote [illegible] sizes 8x10 $4 50, 10 x12 at $5 [illegible], 1[illegible]x14 at $[illegible], 11x16 at $[illegible], 10x1[illegible] at $5 65, 12x18 at $5 65, and 12x2[illegible] at $5 65.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs No. 1, per doz	$16 50
Tubs No. 2, per doz	15 00
Tubs No. 3, per doz	13 [illegible]
Tubs in nests, 8s	3 [illegible]
Tubs in nests, 8s	5 [illegible]
Washboards, per doz	4 75@5 00
Churns, No. 1, per doz	15 [illegible]
Churns, No. 2, per doz	15 [illegible]
Churns, No. 3, per doz	11 [illegible]
Buckets, painted	3 85

WHEAT—The receipts of wheat during the week were very light, and prices have advanced. We quote red at $1 8[illegible]@1 90, and white at $1 95@2 00.

WHISKY—The demand for raw whisky was very quiet through the week, and prices remained steady. Sales were made to-day at $1 70 ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Market dull, and prices are nominal. There is no demand for it.

WRAPPING PAPER—We quote at $1@2.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

BOURBON HOUSE—*H. F. Vissman.*

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29, 1864.

The cattle market has been very dull during the present week, and prices about 25 cents lower on all except the very best quality, of which the supply is not equal to the demand. Good smooth steers, for army supply, are in demand at previous rates.

SHEEP—In sheep there has been but little doing, and prices remain unchanged.

HOGS—The market [illegible], and as the packing [illegible] the market is not very brisk. There appears to be no settled rate [illegible] [illegible] will be paid wherever they will be. [illegible] the [illegible] 6¾ and 7 cents.

PRICES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sheep .... [illegible]

MILITARY.

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

R. H. Gilbert, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Superintendent and Medical Director General Hospitals, Louisville, [illegible] between Fourth and Fifth.

CLAY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Alexander T. Watson, U. S. Vols., in charge.
Branch A, corner [illegible] Broadway.
Branch B, corner Fifteenth and Main.
Branch C, Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
Branch D, corner of Brook and Broadway (Officers').

ERUPTIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Francis Green, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge.
Branch No. 1, on Bardstown road, beyond old toll-gate (Small Pox).
Branch No. 2, Griffin House, 1½ miles out on Newburg road.
Branch No. 3, Johnson House, between Bardstown and Newburg roads.
Branch No. 4, Gass House, on Newburg road (Measles).

BROWN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On hill east of Park Barracks, Third street. Blencowe E. Fryer, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., in charge.

TOTTEN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Head of Broadway. A. C. Swartzwelder, Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge.

NEW ALBANY, INDIANA.

Thomas W. Fry, Surgeon U. S. V., Superintendent of Hospitals, in charge. Office—De Pauw House, Main street.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Eighth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, old Tabler House, Main street.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Seventh and Elm streets.
Hospital No. 7, Scott & Brindley's Buildings, Main street.
Hospital No. 11 (colored), Oak street, near railroad depot.
Wood Hospital, Vincennes street.
Ohio General Hospital (floating).

JEFFERSONVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One mile above the city. M. Goldsmith, Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

JOE HOLT HOSPITAL.

One mile below the city. H. P. Stearns, Surgeon U. S. V., in charge.

GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 16.

Near the railroad depot. Acting Assistant Surgeon M. N. Elrod, U. S. A., in charge.

REAL ESTATE

Cheap Indiana Lands for Sale for Cash.

1,960 ACRES OF FIRST-RATE HEAVILY timbered land, in Indiana, within 18 miles of the Ohio river, is offered for sale in tracts of 40 to 320 acres, at $5 an acre cash. All of this land was bought from the Government within the last twenty and thirty years, and the title is the clearest. Apply to
E. LYNCH, Journal office.

Cottage for Sale.

A CONVENIENT COTTAGE OF FOUR rooms and used kitchen, on [illegible] street, between Madison and Walnut—lot 30 by 105—for sale. Apply at Journal office.

For Sale,

107 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, LYING IN Henry county, within ten minutes' walk of two depots [illegible] and Pleasureville), on Louisville and Lexington Railroad. The improvements are good and sufficient. Plenty of water, good barn and [illegible]. Possession given at once. Refer to [illegible] & [illegible], at Eminence, Ky, or to [illegible].

For Sale,

ANY OF [illegible] OF MY [illegible] LOTS IN Louisville. [illegible] acres of improved land, between the [illegible] Turnpike and [illegible] [illegible] of Louisville. Apply to me at No. 535, east [illegible] Third street, between Green and Walnut [illegible] Louisville, Ky. WM. H. FORWOOD.
o5 d1m

GROCERIES.

R. M. BISHOP. W. T. BISHOP.

R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 36 MAIN STREET,
NEAR COLUMBIA STREET,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

[illegible] hhds good to strictly choice N. O. Sugar;
1,0[illegible] bbls [illegible], Ground, and Refined Yellow do;
[illegible] new N. O. Molasses;
[illegible] do do;
1,[illegible] bags good to choice Rio Coffee;
[illegible] Lagarya and Java Coffee;
1,0[illegible] [illegible] Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel;
1,[illegible] kegs [illegible] Nails;
Large [illegible] Tobacco, Cigars, Wooden-Ware, Cordage, Spices, Teas, Soaps, Candles and various other articles, [illegible] for sale AT VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES by R. M. BISHOP & CO.,
No. 36 Main street, near Columbia,
e14 d3m CINCINNATI, O.

CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS
AT
DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN'S;
No. 323 Fourth st.,
Between Market and Jefferson.

We will open during this week

3,000

LADIES, MISSES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

OF THE NEWEST AND BEST STYLES.

Wholesale dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock of Cloaks.

Ladies, before purchasing elsewhere, will do well to examine our assortment of Cloaks.

WE PROMISE BARGAINS.

We also call attention to our large and complete stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

Which we offer at the

Reduced New York Prices.

o17 d1m

To Hotels—Bourbon Whiskey.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT of assorted brands of pure Copper Whiskey, ranging from 5 to 10 years of age.
This Whiskey is offered at low figures, and is pure beyond a doubt. Parties desiring good [illegible] the above [illegible] it profitable to examine our samples.
o24 d3m McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

L. H. TYSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
874 Sixth street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND MAIN
(Under Flagters' Hotel),
LOUISVILLE, KY.
o5 d1m

To Spinners and Speculators.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!

AS THE NEW CROP OF COTTON HAS COMmenced to arrive, we take this opportunity of saying to all [illegible] the public that we have several [illegible] Cotton (North Alabama and Tennessee) now [illegible] for sale.
We expect to be able to offer during the winter, large lots of choice Cotton, and we invite the attention of [illegible] to examine this stock.
o24 d21 McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

THE OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

SHARES, $[illegible]. CAPITAL, $[illegible].

COMPOSED OF 1,311 ACRES ON FEDERAL CREEK Morgan county, Ohio, including the whole of the celebrated Joy farm. The first three wells bored are now producing over 100 barrels per day.
Thirteen wells in progress (sixteen in all), which will be completed by 1st December next.
Income at present, $[illegible] per day. Two per cent on the Capital stock now on hand for sales of Oil, and applicable to dividends.
First Dividend will be declared on 1st December next.
With no material depreciation of oil below present prices large dividends may be confidently looked for.
For further information, or for prospectus, apply at the office of the Company, No. 4 Broad street, Rooms No. 11 and 12, New York.
WM. A. SHREVE, President.
ALLEN D. VORCE, Secretary.
NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1864. o 24 d3m

MRS. H. FRANKEL,
Fashionable Millinery,
No. 631, S. E. cor. Seventh and Market sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Bonnets, Caps, Flowers, and Feathers constantly kept on hand. s23 d3m

140 BBLS EXTRA RECTIFIED WHISKEY;
75 [illegible] Bourbon do;
[illegible] [illegible] do;
[illegible] [illegible] county do;
50 [illegible] Rye do.
In store and for sale by
o7 JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO.

10 CASKS PORT WINE;
[illegible] Madeira do;
[illegible] Sherry do;
[illegible] do;
[illegible] do.
In store and for sale by
o7 JNO. R. GHEENS & BRO.

[illegible] and [illegible]

100 [illegible] MACON'S BLACKING [illegible]
WILSON & PETER.

[illegible] [illegible] AND [illegible] [illegible]
WILSON & PETER.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 9, 1864, TRAINS will leave the Depot, corner of Ninth and Broadway, [illegible]:

5 A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT Train for Nashville daily.
7 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville, Bowling Green and Clarksville daily.
7:30 A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia daily (except Sunday).
7:30 A. M. FREIGHT Train for Lebanon.
2 P. M. ACCOMMODATION Train for Bardstown daily (except Sunday).
2 P. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER Train for Nashville daily.
5:30 P. M. FREIGHT for Nashville daily.
B. MARSHALL, Sup't Transportation.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE NEW ALBANY OPposite Louisville—

9:00 A. M. Chicago Express, daily (Sundays excepted), making direct connection at Mitchell for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West; also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City for Detroit, Chicago, and all points Northwest.

9:00 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern Cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, southwest corner Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. S. S. PARKER, Agent.
A. B. CULVER, Superintendent. el6dtf

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

TWO DAILY TRAINS

LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUISville, as follows:

2:25 P. M. Daily (except Sundays), making direct connections as follows:

AT SEYMOUR:

For Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c.

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all points East and Northeast.
For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and Northwest.
For Cairo, St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, St. Joseph, &c.

9:00 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted), making direct connections as follows:

AT INDIANAPOLIS:

For all Eastern and Northeastern cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c.
For Chicago and Northwestern and Western cities.

☞ Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable and dusty OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

☞ This route is 60 MILES SHORTER and passengers [illegible] 12 HOURS in time [illegible] any and no other route to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

☞ [illegible] EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY [illegible] "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

☞ [illegible] can be obtained or Tickets purchased at [illegible] Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the R. R. Depot, Jeffersonville.

Fare always as low as by any other route.

JAMES FERRIER, General Ticket Agent.
a19

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1864,

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES DAILY (EXCEPT SUNday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except [illegible]. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:15 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 9:00 A. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily (Sundays excepted).
jan. dtf SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

INSURANCE.

SAINT LOUIS
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Of St. Louis, Mo.

Capital Stock, as an original basis, $100,000

Assets, July 1st, 1864, - - - $323,056 66

DIVIDEND {Declared to Policy Holders January 1st, 1864.} 40 per ct.

☞ The following, showing the entire amount of losses incurred and promptly paid by this company since its organization, January, 1858, gives ample evidence of the care and prudence exercised in the selection of its risks, and its assets also show its complete success, and that Western men and Western institutions are as fully reliable and quite as safe as those of the East or North. We issue Life Policies in all the forms to be obtained in any Company.

LOSSES IN 6 1-2 YEARS ONLY $21,500.

☞ Where is there a Company that can make a better showing?

☞ *Dividends to Policy-holders declared annually on the first of January (the [illegible] per cent) became unique [illegible] for [illegible] Insurance.*

DIRECTORS.

JAMES H. LUCAS.
[illegible]
[illegible] WILLI.
[illegible] Funkhouser & Barnett.
CHAS. H. PECK, President Pilot Knob Iron Co.
[illegible]
[illegible] VALLE, [illegible]
[illegible]
CHAS. W. McCORD, [illegible] Druggists.
[illegible]
ISAAC H. [illegible] Railroad.
JOHN HOGAN.
HENRY OVERSTOLZ, Overstolz, Wagner, & Co., Lumber Dealers.
[illegible] SCHAEFFER, [illegible] Schaeffer & Co., Star Candle Factory.
WILLIAM T. GAY, Gay, Hanenkamp, & Edwards.
FRANCIS [illegible]
DAVID KEITH, Keith & Woods, Booksellers and Stationers.
R. P. HANENKAMP, President Bank of St. Louis.
ISAAC W. MITCHELL.
D. A. JANUARY, D. A. January & Co., Grocers and Commission Merchants.
WM. J. LEWIS, Lewis & Bro., Tobacconists.

OFFICERS.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.
JAMES H. LUCAS, Vice President.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
WM. N. [illegible], General Agent.
DR. JOHN T. HODGEN, Examining Physician.
[illegible] & JAMISON, Legal Advisers.

LOCAL BOARD OF REFERENCE.

H. D. NEWCOMB & CO.
HUNT, MORTON & CO.
NOCK, WICKS & CO.
STURGEON, CLEMENTS, & CO.
JAMES TRABUE & CO.
J. VON BORRIES & CO.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

DR. LEWIS ROGERS. DR. JOHN THURSTON.

J. L. JENNINGS, M. D., Special Agent.

Louisville Agent's Office No. 12 New Bank Building, corner Main and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. jl9 dtf

A. METZGER, C. C. A. STRIBLEN, Indianapolis, Ind. | LLOYD D. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. | WM. H. DUNGAN, Louisville, Ky.

METZGER, STRIBLEN, & CO.,
No. 419 Jefferson st.,

HAVING AN ESTABLISHED OFFICE AT WASHington, D. C., we give particular attention to procuring

Certificates of Non-Indebtedness

for OFFICERS who have left the service, and also making out Ordnance and Quartermaster's Returns, &c.; collect all manner of Government Claims, such as Quartermasters' and Commissary Vouchers, Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, Prize Money, &c. Especial attention given to settling Officers' Accounts at Washington, D. C. Communications promptly answered.
Apply to or address
METZGER, STRIBLEN, & CO.,
No. 419 Jeff. st., bet. Fourth & Fifth (up-stairs),
s1 S&d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHARLES FASEL.
CARRIAGE PAINTER.
East side of Wenzel st., bet. Walnut and Marshall,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. s34 d3m*

SIGN, BANNER, & ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING.
W. O. WILLIAMS,
140 Third street, one door below Main.
Orders promptly attended to. s29 d1m*

ABNER COOPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce.
No. 311 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax. Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled. aug26 d3m

Quartermasters' Vouchers, Government Claims, and Checks on Washington

BOUGHT OR COLLECTED ON COMMISSION by C. L. BALWAY,
Sixth street, near Main,
s15 dtf At J. Q. A. Odor's Banking Office.

SUNDRIES—
75 dozen Wash-boards;
1[illegible] dozen Brooms;
75 dozen Bed-cords;
[illegible] dozen Broom and Sack Twine;
[illegible] Starch;
[illegible] Pint Flasks;
[illegible] Quart Flasks;
75 [illegible] Soda;
50 [illegible] Soap;
[illegible] Pepper;
[illegible] Spice;
[illegible] Essence Coffee;
[illegible] Coffee (tin boxes);
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] JOHN R. GHEENS & BRO.

300 OUNCES MORPHIA [illegible]
WILSON & PETER.

CLOTHING.

JONES & TAPP,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
FINE CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Goods,
Have just received a very
LARGE STOCK
And invite the Trade to examine before buying.
6th Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

FALL, } STOCK { FALL,
1864. } NOW IN STORE { 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne street,
Philadelphia,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS.
A large and handsome stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Full line of Foreign and Domestic
BALMORALS.
Including BRUNER's and other makes. s8 d3m

S. B. SHOTWELL. WM. STARLING. W. P. McDOWELL.

S. B. SHOTWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
43 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.
ADVANCES WILL BE MADE ON SHIPMENTS TO above address by W. P. McDOWELL,
a6 d3m 416 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

JOS. STEIN. JOS. ZANG. PHILIP ZANG.

STEIN, ZANG, & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Louisville Malt House,
AND DEALERS IN
Malt, Hops, Barley, Irish Moss, &c.,
Sixth st., below Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ [illegible] price in cash will be paid for BARLEY. ar2 d3m

SEALED PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 6, 1864. }

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 7th day of November next, for grading the landing between Jefferson and Court streets, from the west face of the Bluff to Front street. The contractor to cut all high points of the Bluff between Jefferson and Market streets, inclusive, to the proper grades, and to fill all low points within the above prescribed limits, to the grade furnished by the City Engineer. Also, to fill Centre Landing and low points between the river and the west line of the [illegible] as may be required by the City Engineer, and [illegible] earth to be dumped into the pond at the Navy-Yard. The bids for the prices per cubic yard for cutting off the bluff between Jefferson and Court streets, to be made with the understanding that said price per yard for the measurement of the [illegible] to be all compensation to the contractor for the whole [illegible] of the works. The names are to be given in the bids of two approved securities in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for the faithful performance of the contract. All proposals are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for grading landing between Jefferson and Court streets." Bids for the contract not in conformity with the above requirements will not be entertained.
The Mayor and Committee on Public Landing reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals. Average haul one-quarter of a mile.
FRANCIS FOSTER,
e14 dtd City Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER,
MEMPHIS, October 6, 1864. }

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 7th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing, at some point or points on the river landing of this city as may be designated by the City Engineer, twelve thousand (12,000) perches of hard blue limestone, for paving; the rocks not to exceed six inches in thickness, and to be suitable for paving of not less than nine nor more than twelve inches in depth (rubble work); all to be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1865. The names are to be given in the bids of two approved securities, in the amount of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract. All proposals are to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for furnishing paving-stone for the city of Memphis." Bids for the contract not in conformity with the above requirements will not be entertained.
The Mayor and Committee on Public Landing reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.
FRANCIS FOSTER,
e14 dtd City Engineer.

Copartnership Notice.

FRANK GARDNER & L. T. CUNNINGHAM HAVE entered into partnership, under the name and style of GARDNER & CUNNINGHAM, to date from July 18, 1864, for the purpose of manufacturing Fire-proof Bank Doors, Jail Work, Prison Cells, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Vaults, and Vault Doors (warranted to be fire-proof and free from dampness). Wrought and Cast Iron Railing, Balconies, Verandas, Stair-Cases, Window-Shutters, Sash, Gratings, Anchors, Screw Bolts, &c., at 5[illegible] Green street, opposite the Custom-house, Louisville, Ky. All orders executed with dispatch. e14 d3m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

CHARLES DAUBERT
(Successor to CLOMIN & DAUBERT),
No. 331 Fifth street, opposite Court-house
At JOHN P. CROMIN's Ice Depot,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN THE [illegible] FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS—received daily by Express, in cans and half cans, which I am prepared to furnish at the lowest market price.
CHAS. DAUBERT.
N. B.—Hotels, Saloons, and shipping orders will receive prompt attention. s1* d3m

M'ILVAINE BROS.,
Commission Merchants,
48 Broad street, New York.

CASH ADVANCES WILL BE MADE ON CONsignments to above address by
T. O. BARTER,
Main st., between Second and Third.

THOMAS O. BARTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Tyler's Block, LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
o5 d3m*

COAL! COAL!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ENTER THE FALL campaign with a stock of the best quality of Pittsburg Coal, which I will sell at the lowest market price.
Country orders have prompt attention.
W. C. KENNEDY,
o13 d1m 84 Third street.

Medicinal Cod-Liver Oil.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., 718 Market street, Philadelphia, are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries. The superiority of their Oil in every respect has caused it to gain a reputation and sale beyond any other brand in the market. To maintain it they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity. See testimonials of Professors of Medical College. For sale by all the Druggists of this city. o11 d3m

NEW WHOLESALE NOTION STORE.

R. BROWN & CO.,
No. 528 Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth, up stairs,

HAVE JUST OPENED A COMPLETE ASSORTment of Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Woollen Goods, Zephyr Wool, Woollen Yarns, Knitted Pockets, etc., to which they call the attention of country and city merchants. s12 d3m

Glen Lea, Bourbon, and other Kentucky Whiskeys.

1,060 BBLS, FROM ONE TO 13 YEARS OLD, pure copper-distilled, equal to any ever made, for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
s13 d3m 308 Main street.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE BONDED WAREHOUSE
OF
CONNOLLY & CO.
(32d COLLECTION DISTRICT)
Tobacco Commission Merchants,
45 Water street, NEW YORK.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments of LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. s3 d3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A New Wholesale House.

HENRY KAHN,
No. 219 Fifth street, between Main and Market, up stairs, over A. Liechten & Bro's,

HAS JUST OPENED AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep on hand a large and complete stock of BOOTS AND SHOES,
which he offers to the trade at the lowest cash prices.
Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves. s11 d3m*

Wanted.

WE WISH TO BUY ONE THOUSAND MULES and ONE THOUSAND CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.
MILLER, LEONARD, & CO.,
apr12 dtf Market street, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Notice.

[illegible] HIGHEST PRICE [illegible] CAVALRY [illegible] ARTILLERY HORSES [illegible]
[illegible]

10 HALF CHESTS [illegible] BRANDY;
[illegible] & Co. Brandy;
[illegible]
[illegible] for sale by
J. O. R. GHEENS & BRO.
o27 Successors to St. Hubbs & Co.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND

Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

The Great Strengthening

TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more cures, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testimony, have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any

Other Article in the Market!

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $1,000 to any one that will produce a certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER

THAT

THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO

Rum or Whiskey, and Can't make Drunkards,

But is the Best Tonic

IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to use them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure, thus of my own accord to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON:

Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00
Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,

[illegible] to C. M. Jackson & Co.,

Proprietors.

[illegible] by Druggists and Dealers in every town [illegible] United States. [illegible]